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WASHINGTON.

TERRIBLE CASE OF SUICIDE BY A CLERGYMAN.

THE MOTIVE FOR THE ACT, FEAR OF EXPOSURE OF PILFERINGS FROM A BOOK STORE AND DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS FROM DOMESTIC AFFLICTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—A horrible and strange suicide occurred in this city this morning. Rev. J. N. Coombs, Pastor of the Western Presbyterian Church, located on H street, near Twentieth, has been in the habit of visiting a book store on Pennsylvania avenue, examining the books on the shelves, but never making purchases. The bookseller has frequently missed books, and was on the alert to discover the thief. Yesterday Mr. Coombs visited the store and proceeded, as was his custom, to examine some of the volumes. While the attention of the bookseller was demanded by a customer, Mr. Coombs suddenly left the store. Upon looking for the volume he had been reading it could not be found. The proprietor immediately went in pursuit of Mr. Coombs, who was soon overtaken and charged with the theft. Mr. Coombs became painfully agitated, admitted the charge, restored the abstracted volume, made his name and profession known, and pleaded piteously not to be exposed. Not crediting his story, the bookseller took him to the store of a neighboring bookdealer, who knew and identified him, whereupon he was released with an admonition, and a demand that any other books which he might have obtained surreptitiously from the store should be returned. This morning Mr. Coombs, after eating his breakfast, sent out for copies of all the local Sunday morning papers, in one of which appeared a paragraph detailing circumstantially the discovery of his theft, but omitting the mention of names. Upon receiving the papers he repaired to his room, and nothing further was seen of him by the family with whom he was boarding. His congregation had assembled as usual for public worship, and after waiting beyond the regular time for the appearance of their Pastor, a messenger was dispatched to his residence. His room door was fastened, and no response being received to the summons for admission it was forced open, when a horrible spectacle was presented. The unhappy man had almost severed his head from his body, making use of two razors in the cutting. When found life was entirely extinct. The deliberation with which the act was committed is shown by the evidence of preparation made by the suicide. He was possessed of some Government bonds, and these were taken from his trunk and placed on a table where they could not fail to be seen. Mr. Coombs was a quiet, unassuming gentleman, and possessed the esteem and love of his congregation, to whom he has ministered for several years. Some time ago his wife, to whom he was devotedly attached, became insane, and had to be confined in an asylum. Recently he received depressing news from her. This, in conjunction with the discovery of his theft and dread of exposure, which he feared would follow the publication of the paragraph alluded to, caused him to take his life.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE SAD OCCURRENCE.

Rev. J. N. Coombs, for the past twelve years Pastor of the Western Presbyterian Church in this city, and formerly a member of the Baltimore Methodist Episcopal Conference, committed suicide this morning by cutting his throat with a razor. The cause assigned for the act is domestic trouble, his wife having been insane for some years. The deceased was much respected by both the Presbyterian and Methodist denominations, and by the public generally. The news was gently broken to the congregation, who were patiently awaiting his arrival at the church, by Chief Justice Drake, of the Court of Claims, and the expressions of sorrow were outspoken and universal. An inquest was held by Coroner Patterson, and the jury, of which Chief Justice Drake was foreman, rendered a verdict of "suicide under temporary aberration of mind." The tragedy caused much excitement in the west end of the city during the afternoon, when it was stated that just previous to Mr. Coombs' death he had been reading an article in this morning's *Sunday Herald*, wherein an unnamed minister of the Gospel was described as having been caught yesterday in stealing a book from an avenue book store, and identified as having abstracted other books previously under what was characterized as a kleptomaniacal propensity. The fact, too, that his sermon for the day was open on a table in his room, with also a copy of the paper in question, induced some to think that the article might have struck home to him, while those who knew him well are confident that his rash act is ascribable to a series of troubles, domestic and other, which he was powerless to prevent or bear up under.

RESUMPTION.

H. Osterberg, the editor of the *German-American Economist*, a financial paper, which takes great interest in American securities, in addressing a letter to Gen Spinner, United States Treasurer, says: "Regarding the question of specie payments, it is very gratifying that at least the majority of the American people have come to the understanding that it ought to be accomplished; but it is very unfortunate that the question of how it shall or can be done has stirred up so many different views that we are to-day just as far from it as ever. The entire misfortune rests just in one point, namely, that we mix politics with finance. If such were not the case, a practical people, as the Americans are, would not be long in finding out the proper way of carrying out a measure which, for every day of delay, will stand as a black spot on their country's history. If Congress does not enact some positive law about it during this session, and leaves it as an open question during the next Presidential campaign, the credit of American securities will be greatly impaired in Europe, and you will find many millions of bonds come over here from Europe, for which gold will have to be remitted. The idea seems to be prevalent now that Congress should fix a day when specie payments shall be resumed. To pass such a law, without passing, at the same time the proper legislation 'how to do it,' can be of no practical result whatever. What guarantee is there that the Treasury will be in a condition to carry out that law when the time comes? If Congress passes a law that specie payments *shall* be resumed, say July, 1876, it merely puts the whole question off for that length of time. It gives the gold speculators the certainty that nothing will be done before July, 1876, to disturb their gambling. 'Never put off for to-morrow what you can do to-day' is an old German proverb. Why cannot we resume specie payments in three months just as well as in one, two, or three years? Do we need *years* to prepare for it? Austria has prepared for it several times, but never accomplished it, and always lost more than she gained. We are now doing our utmost to fall into the same mistakes. To resume specie payments we must have specie. We must have more specie than we now hold, and more than we will ever be able to retain from that furnished by our mines as long as gold remains merchandise here, and paper 'legal tender.' The only way to get specie whenever we want to resume specie payment is by importing it from any country where we can find it. Is not France solving for us the problem? We can only get specie by issuing a foreign loan. If we negotiate to-day a loan of £20,000,000 sterling, interest and capital payable in London, there is not the least doubt but that the same can be placed at par. If Congress then merely authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to resume specie payment as soon as he holds twenty-five per cent., gold, to the amount of greenbacks and fractional currency in circulation, he will be able to resume in less than three months." The writer of the letter presents other arguments in support of his position.

THE HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

The semi-annual meeting of the Trustees of the Howard University has been held on different days during the week at the People's Bank, in this city. Rev. S. S. Mitchell, Pastor of the New-York Avenue Presbyterian Church; Judge Richardson, of the Court of Claims, and Justice Strong, of the United States Supreme Court, have been added to the Board of Trustees. Gen. Howard's resignation as President of the University, offered a year ago, has been accepted, to take effect on the election of his successor. The notes, with mortgages, held by the Trustees for property sold two years ago, and having eight years to run, have been turned into ready money and short-time notes, realizing $95,000, with which all liabilities to the Freedman's Bank and to the German Savings Bank have been provided for to the entire satisfaction of the creditors. With the exception of a few small liabilities, aggregating two or three thousand dollars, the institution is now free from debt, and has an annual income from invested funds and productive property of about $21,000. The larger portion of the assets is in educational buildings and unproductive real estate, for which at present there is no market. With the debt at the Freedman's Bank discharged, the current annual expenses are estimated at from $24,000 to $27,000. For the deficit the Trustees are relying upon benevolent contributions. The whole number of students for the past term is 244, of whom 105 are in the normal department.

EFFECT OF THE NEW POSTAL LAW ON EXCHANGES WITH CANADA.

On invitation of Postmaster General Jewell, the Acting Postmaster General of Canada, William H. Griffin, Esq., is now here, and has had several consultations with Gov. Jewell with regard to the effect of the newspaper law, which goes into effect on the 1st of January, on the exchanges between the two countries. As our law requires prepayment of postage on and after that date, postage on newspapers from Canada cannot be collected as now, and hence the difficulty which it is the object of these gentlemen to avoid.

DISCHARGE OF EMPLOYES FROM THE PRINTING BUREAU.

Four hundred men and women were yesterday discharged from the engraving and printing bureau of the Treasury, in consequence of a large part of the work of the bureau having been transferred to New-York, by reason of the award of the printing of the internal revenue stamps to the bank note companies. Instead of discharging them at the bureau, as on a former similar occasion in respect to others, Mr. McCartee, the Superintendent, sent notes to their respective residences, thus avoiding the repetition of affecting scenes at the department.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

The internal revenue receipts to the present date for December are $7,684,159. It is estimated they will be $9,000,000 for the entire month, being more than $1,000,000 over the corresponding month of last year. The receipts for the six months ending with Dec. 31, will be over $53,000,000.

NAVIGATION OF THE OHIO RIVER.

THE LAW GOVERNING THE CONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGES—MAJOR MERRILL VERSUS THE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE OF THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—There is a law which requires that all bridges on the Ohio River below the Covington and Cincinnati Suspension Bridge shall have, in addition to the high span prescribed above, (100 feet above low water, and giving a clear opening of 400 feet,) a pivot draw, giving two clear openings of 160 feet each, measured at right angles to the current at the average stage of water in the river, and located in a part of the bridge that can be safely and conveniently reached at that stage, and that said draw shall be opened promptly, upon reasonable signal, for the passage of boats whose construction shall not be such as to admit of their passage under the stationary spans of said bridges. The House Committee on Commerce proposed to amend this law by repealing the foregoing and providing that such bridges may either have one continuous span of 400 feet opening, or a pivot draw with two openings of 160 feet each, as the bridge company may determine. Major Merrill, of the Engineer Corps, says: "The effect of this bill would simply be to abolish this requirement of a pivot draw, as no bridge company would subject themselves to the annoyance of a draw-bridge unless they could save cost by reducing the height of their bridge above the water. As no change in height is proposed, the manifest intent of this bill is simply to abolish the provision for a draw-bridge. If bridges without draws are built between Cincinnati and Cairo, the commerce of the Lower Ohio will be seriously inconvenienced. Many boats that come to Cincinnati will be unable to do so, and all cities lying above such bridges will lose an advantage which they now have, and which should not be taken from them. They are properly protected by the law as it stands, and it will add but little to the cost of bridges if they are required to continue this protection, by providing a draw for use by boats that otherwise cannot pass the bridge. If in the future the sizes of steam-boats and the character of navigation on the Ohio should change, so that draws would become unnecessary, the bridge companies need only fasten them in place, and their bridges become continuous. The extra expense of a draw is too small to justify the imposition of another burden on river commerce, which is already a great sufferer from the number and character of existing bridges. I think that in a case like the present the views of those parties interested in river navigation should be heard. I would, therefore, recommend that an expression of opinion on this bill be requested from the Coal Exchange of Pittsburg and from the Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati."

A WOMAN HANGED TO EXTORT A CONFESSION.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Dec. 27.—The *Journal* has information that last week a party of patrolmen who were guarding Uniontown, Ky., against suspected incendiarism on the part of the negroes, took a colored woman and hanged her three times to extort a confession as to a suspected plot. She was left insensible and almost dead, but recovered as soon as restoratives were applied. The town is greatly excited and is being strictly guarded.

DEATH OF HON. ALVAH CROCKER.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 27.—Hon. Alvah Crocker, representative in Congress from the Tenth District, died at his residence, Fitchburg, Mass., at 11 o'clock last night. He left Washington last Monday to spend the holidays at home and caught a severe cold, which, on Friday, assumed the serious form of congestion of the lungs, and terminated fatally. His age was seventy-three. The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday.

EXPLOSION OF A SPIRIT LAMP.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 27.—By the explosion of a lamp, last night, at the residence of Mr. Herman Bauer, Mrs. Bauer and an infant eight days old, a servant girl named Adele Kienck, and a Mr. Bickerdt, were frightfully burned. The latter's injuries were received in extinguishing the flames about the women and the babe, and which he succeeded in doing.

NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE.

ST LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 27.—The *Times* announces to-day that on Tuesday next the management and editorial control of that paper will be transferred to Mr. Stillson Hutchins, a former proprietor, and for some time past the manager of the *Evening Dispatch*. The *Times* will be changed from a folio to a quarto, and reduced in price.

LOUISIANA.

THE BYERLY-WARMOTH ENCOUNTER.

HOW THE QUARREL ORIGINATED—FEVERISH STATE OF PUBLIC FEELING IN NEW-ORLEANS—POSSIBLE CONSEQUENCES OF THE AFFAIR—GEN. SHERIDAN TO GO SOUTH.

The feverish state of public feeling in political matters in New-Orleans, necessarily growing out of the protracted proceedings of the Returning Board, appears to have been the cause of the heated controversy which resulted in the killing of Byerly by Gov. Warmoth. The *Bulletin*, of which the deceased was the manager, advocated the establishment of separate cars for negroes on the city railroads, Gov. Warmoth published a letter severely criticising this recommendation. The *Bulletin* responded in a long editorial, reviewing the Ex-Governor's career in the most severe terms; and the object of the attack answered in a card which provoked a challenge from the editor of the paper, Mr. Jewell, which was accepted, and a threat from the manager that he would take his revenge in his own way. Meeting Gov. Warmoth in the street, he attempted to carry out his threat, struck his opponent with a heavy cane, and was five times stabbed by him in the scuffle which ensued.

THE SITUATION IN NEW-ORLEANS.

A DISPOSITION TO IGNORE THE RESULTS OF THE CANVASS MANIFESTED BY THE CONSERVATIVES.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 27.—Political excitement still continues to be rife. While there is no important event to record, it is very evident that the Conservatives are determined to seat their representative on Jan. 4, regardless of the Returning Board's action. Their leaders assert that the demonstration will be a peaceful one, yet great apprehension is plainly discernible on both sides.

It is known here to-day that the Conservatives of Caddo, Rapids, Natchetoches and De Soto parishes intend sending down their representatives, accompanied by strong escorts. Other parishes will probably imitate the example.

The news published to-day of Sheridan having been appointed to command here is regarded as an additional Administration menace, and is commented on accordingly.

THE BYERLY FUNERAL—WARMOTH DEPRESSED AT THE RESULT—NO DUEL WITH JEWELL PROBABLE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 27.—The funeral of the late Mr. Byerly was largely attended to-day. Over eighty carriages were in line, and hundreds of people followed on foot. Public sentiment inclines to regard the homicide as justifiable upon grounds of self-defense.

Your correspondent visited Gov. Warmouth at the parish prison this afternoon and found him much depressed in spirits. He again expressed his pain and regret at the unfortunate occurrence, which he apparently feels keenly. During the day he has been called upon by Gov. McEnery, Lieut. Gov. Penn and many other prominent persons.

No further steps have been taken in regard to the proposed duel. Upon Gov. Warmouth's liberation from prison, which will probably take place to-morrow, the whole affair will now, probably, be referred to a court of honor, Mr. Byerly's death, which is universally deplored, precluding any further proceedings of a hostile nature.

OPINIONS HELD BY LOUISIANA PEOPLE IN WASHINGTON—WARMOTH JUSTIFIED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The Warmoth stabbing affair has been a subject of much conversation here to-day, and the Louisiana people here justify Warmoth, who is personally a peaceable man, not likely to engage in a fight except in self-defense.

EFFECT OF THE ENCOUNTER ON THE PUBLIC MIND IN LOUISIANA.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The killing of Byerly by Ex-Gov. Warmoth occasions much comment here to-day among all classes, and fears are expressed that it may lead to a general disturbance, but gentlemen from New-Orleans do not apprehend such a result. While they admit the quarrel between these parties increases the prevalent uneasiness, there are no indications of a contemplated organized resistance to the decisions of the Returning Board—in fact, the more prominent Democrats in New-Orleans have counseled the contrary. There is fear, however, that rash conduct on the part of a few might precipitate a collision of arms among the many, and thus lead to active Federal interference.

THE OBNOXIOUS EDITORIAL AND WARMOTH'S REPLY.

The following extracts from the editorial in the *Bulletin* are those which seem to have given most offense to the Ex-Governor, and to which he specially devoted himself in the card which he published in reply:

"Immediately upon the occupation of the Executive chair he cunningly devised laws investing him with powers greater than those exercised by any potentate of Europe. * * * * Having thus secured himself in his official position, his next aim was to provide himself with the sinews of war. Entering the highest office in the State as a bankrupt, having been previously supported by paltry contributions from the poor negroes, whom he had deluded into the belief that he was their friend and saviour, he felt the necessity of providing himself with the requisite means for sustaining that dignity, elegance, and style which his exalted position demanded. His fertile brain was then set to work to concoct measures for filling his pocket in the shortest time possible. First, the monopoly of the whole city judicial printing was conferred upon the *Republican*, a large interest in which was conveyed to him in consideration of this lucrative contract. Then came the Ship Island Canal swindle, by which he made a handsome sum in a way that was peculiar. Then came the slaughter-house monopoly, in a large amount of stock of which he had become interested. Then came quickly after the Chattanooga Railroad fraud, stock in which he likewise owned to a large amount. Afterward, the law giving Assessors and Tax Collectors five per cent. commission, a part of which, rumor says, had to be turned over to him as compensation by the officers for their appointment, whose resignations in blank were in the hands of Warmoth, who by this means, at any time he saw proper, or whenever any of his appointees prove recalcitrant, could cause a vacancy simply by filling up the blank. With such revenues floating into his coffers it is not surprising that ere the close of his term of office he could boast of his millions filched from the people whose interests he had sworn to protect.

Having obtained now all the money and power he desired—in fact, everything his heart could wish, save social recognition—he set to work assiduously to gain that most precious boon which had been denied to him on all sides and from every quarter. His money could not purchase this privilege, and his political power availed him nothing in the accomplishment of his cherished object. The idea suggested itself, then, that he would make amends for his past corrupt and infamous management of the State Government by offering to the white people to turn over to them the future control of their State.

His reward was to be social recognition, oblivion for the past, and future respect, with an equal showing for political honors. But in this he failed. He found our people inexorable, and, although a few were hoodwinked by his scheme, and fell a prey to his seductive proposals, the great mass indignantly rejected his overtures. He is the arch instigator of every diabolical act that disgraces the statute-book of this State, and he is the individual whom the people should and do hold responsible for all the woes from which our people have so long suffered."

Gov. Warmoth's "card" in reply to the above was published over his own signature, and concluded as follows:

"I do not seek to avoid the responsibility which attaches to me for any of my official acts. No one is more alive to the mistakes I made or more regrets them than I do. The organization of the Metropolitan Police in this city was deemed a necessity for the protection of the State Government, which, with the lives of its officials, at that time was constantly threatened by the mob under the leadership of Mr. Jewell and such inflamable men as he. The conferring of the printing on the *Republican* has always been a sore spot on Mr. Jewell's skin since he, who was a Senator at the time, proposed to vote for the Printing bill if $50,000 worth of printing under it should be given to the *Commercial Bulletin*, of which he was the editor, and which proposition was declined. The statement that I ever had any connection with the Ship Island Canal swindle, slaughter-house monoply, or the Chattanooga Railroad Company, with the insinuation that I received or owned any interest in any of them except what I paid for, is absolutely, unequivocally, and notoriously false. The only interest I ever had in any of them was some shares I purchased in the Slaughter-house Company, for which I paid $29 17 per share, and sold, after keeping them eight months for $30. * * * * It is said that a good liar ought to have a good memory. So ought a man who sets himself up as a public scold and fault-finder to remember his own black spots before he points to those he imagines he sees in other people. Even if I had aspired to social distinction, as you say, such aspirations have never turned in the direction of the managers of the New-Orleans *Bulletin* or Mr. E. L. Jewell."

MR. JEWELL'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Jewell gave his account of the origin of the trouble: "On Tuesday night," he said, "Gov. Warmouth brought to the *Bulletin* office the proof-sheets of a letter written by him in reply to an editorial published in the *Bulletin* upon Star cars. After reading it I advised Gov. Warmouth against publishing it, being so entirely inconsistant with his present political position that it would necessarily expose him to severe criticism, in which I would be forced to join. He expressed his willingness to take all such consequences. Whereupon I had the article published in next day's issue, accompanied with such editorial remarks as I deemed pertinent to the issue. Having thus brought himself prominently before the public as an unqualified advocate of social equality, I published a second editorial, reviewing his entire political career. In reply to this editorial he published a card, over his own signature, in the *Picayune*, which I considered a personal reflection upon myself of such an unwarranted character as to justify me in demanding of him personal satisfaction. This message was borne by my friends, and accepted by him. The meeting was subsequently arranged to take place with pistols, at ten paces; and there rests my part of the story. Mr. Byerly was present on Christmas day, when the consultation of my friends took place, and considering himself also personally aggrieved by Warmoth's card, he expressed himself as determined to seek satisfaction in a different manner than that selected by myself." Mr. Jewell added: "Mr. Warmoth's present incarceration in the parish prison merely delays action in my own difficulty, and he will be held to a strict accountability as soon as he is released."

LIEUT. GEN. SHERIDAN TO TAKE COMMAND AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NO IMMEDIATE DISTURBANCE APPREHENDED—TROUBLE POSSIBLE ABOUT THE TIME OF MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Gen. Sheridan is going to New-Orleans. While this statement lacks official confirmation, there can be no doubt of its truth. The rumor of his going has given rise to exaggerated statements of the gravity of the situation in Louisiana, but there are no dispatches to Louisiana people here which give ground for the apprehension that disturbances are more than usually imminent. On the other hand, it is well understood that leading Democrats from both North and South have counseled the New-Orleans politicians against violence. But still affairs are in a serious condition, and have been ever since the Penn insurrection, and there is no moment when renewed violence may not in some unforeseen and perhaps unpremeditated manner be incited. The case is grave enough to warrant the sending to New-Orleans of an officer of the highest rank to make a personal inspection of affairs, and use a wide discretion in making changes, if any may be necessary, in the disposition and arrangement of forces. The visit of Gen. Sheridan may result in no changes or new orders. It implies no dissatisfaction with, or want of confidence in, Gen. Emory. It is not because of any new exigency, since it has been a week at least since the subject of sending Sheridan first began to be discussed. There is no expectation that the report of the Returning Board will be made a pretext for violence. There is more danger that disturbances may grow out of the excitement incident to the meeting of the Legislature. If anything should happen to require the use of Federal troops during Gen. Sheridan's stay in New-Orleans, it is certain that he will not wait for orders from Washington to protect the recognized State Government or to quell riots or disturbances. There is a hope that troops will not be needed for these or any other purpose, but if an occasion demanding their use should arise, their services will be made effective.

THE PRESIDENT DETERMINED TO PRESERVE ORDER IN THE STATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—It is known that the Executive Department is closely watching the course of events in Louisiana, and has recently received much private information on the subject; and further, that the President has earnestly expressed his determination to preserve the peace. The Legislature meets on the 4th of January, when it is expected stern opposition will be made in the House of Representatives to the rulings of the Returning Board, and to this time prominent persons here are looking with much solicitude. There is no determination as yet to the superseding of Gen. Emory. To recall him now and send another to take his place would, it is said, appear as if the Executive were preparing for a conflict which may not take place, and also increase the present excitement. But there is some color to the report that, should it become necessary, Lieut. Gen. Sheridan would proceed to New-Orleans and assume command. If rumor is to be credited, he will be in proximity to New-Orleans on the day of the meeting of the Legislature. While care will be taken to do nothing whatever to inflame the public mind, the Government will be prepared to act in such a manner as circumstances may seem to require.

WHAT GEN. SHERIDAN SAYS ABOUT GOING TO LOUISIANA.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—Lieut. Gen. Sheridan is still in this city. He stated to a reporter to-day that he had received no instructions whatever concerning matters in Louisiana, and that the story of his intended departure for New-Orleans or vicinity had no foundation in fact.

AN ATROCIOUS MURDER IN ERIE, PENN.

ERIE, Penn., Dec. 27.—A horrible and atrocious murder was perpetrated in this city at about 7 o'clock last night. At 9 o'clock last night, Catharine Hannon, a widow, and a midwife by profession, was found dead in the gutter just outside of a low groggery called the Franklin House. The inquest is not yet concluded, but there is no doubt that the woman was murdered during or after an attempted outrage by John Hanley, proprietor of the house, aged sixty years. The woman was addicted to drink, and probably was intoxicated at the time of the murder. Hanley has a peaceful reputation, but is a notorious profligate, and is now in custody, as are also the members of his family. Hanley's clothing was found stained with fresh blood, the floor of the bar-room also exhibits plain traces of blood. Mrs. Hannon's body is mutilated in a frightful manner, and bore evidences of strangulation. The murder has created intense excitement.

ARTILLERY EXPERIMENTS.

LETTER FROM THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.

THE TRIALS WITH EXPERIMENTAL GUNS—THE ARMAMENT OF OUR FORTIFICATIONS—RECOMMENDATIONS AS TO THE GUNS TO BE USED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The following has just been printed:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Dec. 16, 1874.

The Secretary of War has the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of the House of Representatives, letter of the 14th inst., from the Chief of Ordnance, relative to the future armament of permanent works, with an estimate for $500,000 to convert smooth-bore guns into rifles, and for an experimental and proving ground for heavy ordnance.

WILLIAM W. BELKNAP, Secretary of War.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Dec. 14, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for the action of the Secretary of War the following:

1. In my annual report, submitted in October last, I expressed the belief that, prior to the meeting of Congress, much valuable information would be obtained from experiments with certain experimental guns, then nearly ready for trial, which would enable this bureau to report understandingly on that most important subject, the "armament of our fortifications." Although the information is not as complete as was expected, sufficient has been done and reported upon which to base the following recommendations:

THE PRESENT ARMAMENT.

There are at present in our forts the following heavy guns: 321 15-inch Rodman guns, smooth-bore; 1,294 10-inch Rodman guns, smooth-bore; 90 8-inch Parrott rifles; 40 10-inch Parrott rifles. These Parrott rifles, even if reliable, where using the heavy battering charges required in modern warfare—of which doubts are entertained—are so few in number as to constitute but an unimportant item among the 4,181 guns required for our forts, when ready for their armaments

Rifle guns ranging from eight to twelve inches in calibre, with power sufficient to penetrate at considerable distances the armor of iron-clad vessels, must be provided. The heaviest rifles are those of the present, as they will be of the future; and while smooth-bores may, for some time to come, play a secondary part for want of a more powerful weapon, they must inevitably yield to the rifle in every important juncture, as the old smooth-bore musket has given place to the breech-loading rifle in the hands of a soldier. While thus expressing the conviction that the days of smooth-bore ordnance are passing away, I desire to call attention to the fact that the first grand stride toward the introduction of great guns in any service was made in this country by the late Gen. Rodman, of the Ordnance Department, whose reputation as an ordnance officer is world-wide, and that the 15-inch gun he first made in 1860 was the most powerful weapon then known, soon to be surpassed by his 20-inch smooth-bore, made in 1864, weighing 116,000 pounds, and throwing a shot weighing 1,080 pounds.

The introduction of iron-clads in modern warfare calls, however, for the penetrating power of heavy rifles, and the smashing and racking effect of a 15-inch smooth-bore must yield to the working energy of a 12 inch rifle that will pierce the thickest iron armor at long distances.

LINING SMOOTH-BORES WITH RIFLED STEEL.

How best and most economically to provide for this great want has exercised the brain and skill of the most distinguished officers in every country, and caused the expenditure of millions of money. There is little doubt that steel is the best material for guns, but the product is by far too costly to be considered now, and, besides, would have to be procured abroad. Wrought-iron guns lined with steel, as adopted by England, have not given that satisfaction that would justify an expenditure of several millions of money in plant for their manufacture. In this country the success of the Ordnance Department in improving the quality of our cast-iron for cannon has been marked and satisfactory, and we may lay claim, with good reason, to the best cast-iron guns in the world. They require, however, to be strengthened when submitted to the enormous strains which, as rifles, they are to withstand, and the success abroad of lining cast-iron with wrought iron or steel has suggested an easy and economical mode of converting our cheap cast-iron smooth-bores into powerful and efficient rifles.

Our trial thus far with a 10-inch Rodman gun, lined with wrought-iron and converted into an 8-inch rifle, gives promise of success; and another, lined with steel, now nearly ready for firing, may probably give equal, if not better, results. This 8-inch rifle has already been fired 328 rounds, with battering charges of 35 pounds of powder and 180 pounds of shot, giving an average velocity of about 1,425 feet, and a working energy of nearly 5,000,000 foot-pounds, capable of penetrating seven inches of iron armor at distances from 500 to 1,000 yards. This success enables us at comparatively small cost to utilize the 1,294 10-inch smooth-bore guns, which as smooth-bores are utterly useless against iron-clads, by converting them into 8-inch rifles capable of penetrating seven inches of iron armor.

NECESSITY FOR THE CHANGE OF ARMAMENT.

The value and interest of this proposed conversion is all the greater from the fact that the casemates of our forts, designed many years since, are too contracted to accommodate a gun of much larger size than the 10-inch Rodman, and this very gun, intended for that special purpose, can thus be strengthened and increased in power to meet the greater demands that modern improvements in naval attack and defense make upon it.

In again urging upon Congress the absolute necessity for some action that will enable us to place our forts in fighting condition by providing their armament, I will be excused for stating an undeniable fact, which appears to be entirely ignored, that a fort is worse than useless without guns to arm it; indeed, that it is not a fort at all without its armament—more like a body without a soul; and that other fact, which also seems to be lost sight of, that cannon cannot be purchased ready-made in market, but have to be manufactured specially, and must be provided in time of peace. It is certainly the part of wisdom to be prepared for future wars that occur in the life of every nation; but should our appeals be constantly disregarded, and the next war find the country unprepared, and our sea-coast defenseless and at the mercy of an enterprising enemy, the responsibility for all subsequent disasters cannot rest on the Ordnance Department of the Army, nor the Secretary of War, nor the Executive.

I have, therefore, the honor to recommend that an appropriation of $250,000 be made by Congress for converting smooth-bore guns into rifles by lining with wrought-iron or steel. The above sum will enable us to convert at least 140 guns.

AN EXPERIMENTAL GROUND.

II. In 1872 Congress appropriated $270,000 "for experiments and tests of heavy rifled ordnance." The guns "designated by a board of officers appointed by the Secretary of War" under the provisions of the act, have been in preparation under the supervision of their respective inventors, and the whole number will probably be ready for trial in the early Spring. The necessity and convenience of having a proving or experimental ground in near proximity to the City of New-York, has forced the department, with your approval, to establish a temporary one on the Government reservation at Sandy Hook, New-York harbor.

Even in the trial of the 8-inch rifle referred to above, this department has been hampered by the want of funds, and these important experiments, that will eventually lead to a determination of the question so vital to the national defense, have had to be conducted under great embarrassment, and with the rudest appliances and conveniences.

It is expected that by the opening of Spring eight guns, varying in calibre from eight to twelve inches, and in weight from 16,000 to 85,000 pounds, will be ready for firing. The firing of a 12-inch rifle is a very expensive business, each round fired costing about $100. As the gun may stand 500 rounds, the trial will cost $50,000, and only in a less degree will the expense be in the trial of guns of smaller calibre.

Funds necessary for this purpose should be appropriated, and, added to this, a sum sufficient to provide all the carriages—depressing and others—butts and platforms, and all the appliances, conveniences, and labor required for the prosecution of such exact and important work.

I know of no military or naval power that has not provided an experimental and proving ground, with every facility for conducting trials upon a grand scale, and there is no way of avoiding considerable expenditure, while seeking and obtaining the necessary data from which to draw conclusions that will lead to such large expenditures in the future in arming our fortifications.

I have, therefore, the honor to recommend that an appropriation of $250,000 be made for a proving-ground, and experiments and tests of heavy ordnance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. V. BENET,
Brigadier General, Chief of Ordnance.

Hon. Secretary of War.

ESTIMATED ARMAMENT OF FORTIFICATIONS.

For converting smooth-bore guns into rifles, by lining them with wrought iron or steel, $250,000; for proving and experimental grounds and experiments and tests of heavy ordnance, $250,000; making a total of $500,000.

CAST ADRIFT.

THREE MASKED MEN TIE A MAN TO A LOG AND THROW HIM OVERBOARD.

From the Seaford (Del.) Citizen.

We are furnished with the particulars of a case which occurred on our river one night about two weeks since, which we give as follows: It seems that while the sloop Helen James, of New-Jersey, Capt. Longacre, was lying at anchor off the mouth of the Nanticoke River, between 1 and 2 o'clock A. M., three masked men approached in a small boat with muffled oars, and climbing noiselessly on deck, secured the negro man who was employed on the sloop, whom they bound and gagged, and then proceeded to the cabin, which they entered. The Captain who was in his berth at the time, was aroused by the noise, but before he could get up to dispute their right of entrance, a revolver was placed significantly to his head, and a gruff voice commanded him to keep quiet. He was led from the cabin by the three ruffians, and one of them producing a strong cord, the three bound him to a board, and cast him overboard. Fortunately, the knot became loose, and keeping hold of the board, he floated around for some time, when a Captain of a passing boat, attracted by his cries, picked him up. He told the Captain what had transpired, when the latter put his boat about and went back. The thieves had escaped, and the first thing they did was to release the frightened negro. Next they proceeded to the cabin, where they discovered that a watch, a valuable gun, a suit of clothes, and $150 in money had been taken. The Captain has strong suspicions as to who the parties were, as he believes one of them to be the same person who was present when he received this $150 in the morning. The negro said they went away as silently as they came.

A MOUNTAIN HEROINE.

SKETCH OF A YOUNG LADY WHO PREVENTED A TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT IN TENNESSEE.

Correspondence of the Knoxville Herald.

JONESBORO, Tenn., Dec. 24, 1874.—The heroism displayed by Julia Whalen, on the occasion of the recent disaster on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad in the vicinity of Carter's Station, has very naturally awakened an interest in her history. Julia is the daughter of Elizabeth Whalen *née* Elizabeth Lacy. Her father is represented to have been a genial, generous, warm-hearted Irishman, whose chief moral infirmity was a love of strong drink. He enlisted, early after the commencement of the late troubles, in the Federal army, and died in Kentucky.

Shortly after the war Mrs. Whalen was married to "Johnny Burke," another Irishman. The latter husband was, perhaps, kind enough in his demeanor, laborious and faithful in the capacity of section hand on the railroad, until smitten by paralysis some two years since. After this his disposition was greatly changed. He contracted an unreasonable and bitter prejudice against Julia. To such an extent was his hatred manifested that he frequently threatened her life. In consequence of all this, the little girl sought refuge at night in the home of her grandmother, who lived close by, returning every morning, with a heart forgiving and free from resentment, to engage in the ministration of love toward her unnatural, cruel, and implacable step-father. Matters grew from bad to worse, until the solemn question seriously and unavoidably presented itself to the mother: Shall I give up the husband, or shall I surrender the child? She elected the former alternative, and Johnny traveled to "parts unknown."

Julia was reared, from her early childhood, within a few paces of the railroad, and hence became acquainted with a large number of the company's employes. Among these she was known as "Little Julia," a pet name which she still wears despite the fact that she is now somewhat above the medium stature, and nineteen years old. Her physique is rather of the spare order, while her face is one of unusual beauty and sweetness. In manners, Julia is easy and gentle—traits which, associated with her unusually beautiful face, render her at once prepossessing and attractive to all who are brought in contact with her. Her education, as the result of poverty, is rather limited, although we learn that she has for years most anxiously and ardently cherished a desire to be educated.

We are permitted to extract from the letter of a cultivated Christian lady, to whom we are largely indebted for the facts contained in this communication, the following statement on the occasion referred to:

"Her presence of mind, on the morning of the fearful collision, was wonderful. She first thought of motioning down the freight train from Bristol—then reflected that it was coming down grade and it would be impossible for it to be checked up; so she ran on the track toward Carter, tore her red shawl from her shoulders and waved it, pointing back to the train, invisible to the engineer, but fast approaching. She was so excited that she barely escaped—witnessed it all and has been confined to her bed since."

I was informed by the conductor and engineer of the eastern-bound train that but for the timely appearance of this heroic girl every one on this train would most likely have been killed. So excited, so earnest, and so persistent was she in her efforts to save the lives of others that she appeared totally forgetful of self, and remained on the track until the engine was within less than five feet of her person. Indeed, it was at first thought by the engineer and conductor that she was killed.

SINGULAR DEATH OF A CLERGYMAN.

A correspondent of the Elmira *Gazette*, who writes from Cuba, Allegany County, this State, gives the following account of the singular death of a clergyman in that place: "Rev. I. C. Seeley, the Pastor of the Baptist Church, while whittling kindling wood, ran a small sliver into his hand. Dr. J. C. Young extracted it, and applied a plaster which soon healed it. He paid no attention to it, and went around about his work. But after a few days he began to feel stinging pains in his hand, and at the same time it commenced swelling. The best medical aid was procured, but to no purpose. His hand and arm continued swelling until the skin could no longer hold it, when it burst open, and discharged profusely; then all hope for his recovery was given up. Mr. Seeley continued sinking until between 11 and 12 A. M., Monday, 21st, when he gradually sank into his last sleep, which knows no waking. The funeral took place on Thursday, the 24th. Mr. Seeley has been Pastor in Cuba for the last eight or nine years, and was beloved by all who knew him. He leaves a wife and many kind friends to mourn his untimely end."

BRITISH BURMAH.

British Burmah, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, is one of our latest acquisitions in the east. An interesting report from the chief medical officer of the province gives a glimpse at once of its progress and of the efforts made by the Indian Administration to cause the benefits of English rule to be practically felt throughout its dependencies. From a summary of this document it appears that there are fifteen public civil dispensaries established within the province, which have ministered to 48,815 cases of sickness during the past year, over 4,000 of these being made in-patients for a time. The increase on the number of the preceding year is reported as 3,265. Although the original religious prejudices of the Burmese or Buddhists against European medical treatment, which once were very marked, are thus steadily disappearing, they still dislike taking medicine from the hands of the Hindoo or Mohammedan apothecary from India proper, and it is proposed, therefore, to open a medical class for Burmese students in connection with the government high school at Rangoon. An attempt to teach midwifery to a class of native women has proved a failure. It should be remembered, however, that the same experiment has equally failed in Bengal.

A TERRIBLE DISASTER.

BURNING OF AN EMIGRANT SHIP AT SEA.

FOUR HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE LIVES LOST—THE SHIP, THE COSPATRICK, FROM LONDON FOR NEW-YORK—ARRIVAL OF THREE SURVIVORS AT ST. HELENA.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—5 A. M.—A telegram has been received from Madeira stating that three of the crew of the emigrant ship Cospatrick, from London for New-York, had arrived at St. Helena and reported the Cospatrick burned at sea. The report lacks confirmation, but it is feared that the crew and passengers of the Cospatrick, numbering 500 souls, have all perished, with the exception of the three reported arrived at St. Helena.

LATER—THE CATASTROPHE CONFIRMED.

LONDON, Dec. 28—5:30 A. M.—A second telegram from Maderia states that the Cospatrick was burned on Nov. 17, in latitude 37° north, longitude 12° west. It is now estimated that 465 lives were lost by the disaster.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ARRIVAL OUT OF A NEW-YORK STEAMER.

PLYMOUTH, Dec. 27.—The steamer Cimbria, Capt. Brandt, from New-York Dec. 17, for Hamburg, arrived here to-day.

WEATHER REPORT.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen in the districts east of the Mississippi River, and fallen decidedly in the North-west. The barometer continues high in the South Atlantic States, and has fallen in Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, and northward over the lake region. Rain prevails in the lake region, the Ohio Valley, the Central Mississippi Valley, and the southern portion of the Middle States. Snow is reported from Minnesota. Generally cloudy weather and light rain has prevailed in the Gulf States. Clear or fair weather prevails in the South Atlantic States. The rivers have fallen at Nashville, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and Louisville, and risen at Cairo and Memphis.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England and the Middle States, rain and fog, with southerly to westerly winds increasing in force, rising temperature, and falling barometer, followed by clearing weather in the southern portion of the Middle States.

For the South Atlantic States partly cloudy and warm weather, with south or west winds, and continued high barometer.

For the Gulf States, clearing weather in the interior and light rain near the coast, with southerly winds, slight changes in temperature, and stationary or rising barometer, followed by lower temperature and variable winds west of the Mississippi.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley rain, followed by clearing weather, lower temperature, south-west or north-west winds, and rising barometer.

For the lake region, rain or snow, South-west or North-west winds, followed by colder weather and rising barometer during Monday night.

For the North-west, decidedly cold and generally cloudy weather, with north or west winds, rising barometer, and snow in the upper Mississippi Valley.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as recorded at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	33°	36°	3:30 P. M.	34°	43°
6 A. M.	32°	34°	6 P. M.	34°	41°
9 A. M.	32°	35°	9 P. M.	34°	40°
12 M.	34°	42°	12 P. M.	32°	42°

Average temperature yesterday............39½°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year............33½°

STEAMERS APPOINTED TO CARRY THE JANUARY MAILS.

The following is the official schedule of the United States steamers appointed to carry the Trans-atlantic and Trans-Pacific mails during the month of January, 1875: Sailing from New-York Jan. 2, Neckar for Southampton and Bremen and Baltic for Queenstown; Jan. 5, the Wisconsin for Queenstown; Jan. 6, the Parthia for Queenstown; Jan. 7, the W. A. Scholton for Rotterdam; Jan. 9, the Switzerland for Antwerp, the Adriatic for Queenstown, the St. Laurent for Havre, and Hohenzollern for Southampton and Bremen; Jan. 12, the Goethe for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; Jan. 13, the Algeria for Queenstown; Jan. 14, the Suevia for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; Jan. 16, the Celtic for Queenstown, and the Hohenstaufen for Southampton and Bremen; Jan. 19, the Nevada for Queenstown; Jan. 20, the Cuba for Queenstown; Jan. 21, the Maas for Rotterdam, the Pommerania for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, and the France for Havre; Jan. 23, the Oceanic for Queenstown, and the America, for Southampton and Bremen; Jan. 26, the Klopstock, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; Jan. 27, the Russia, for Queenstown; Jan. 28, the Silesia, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; Jan. 30, the Republic, for Queenstown, and the Hermann, for Southampton and Bremen. Sailing from Boston, Jan. 2, the Siberia, for Queenstown and Liverpool; Jan. 9, the Marathon, for Queenstown and Liverpool; Jan. 16, the Hecla, for Queenstown and Liverpool; Jan. 23, the China, for Queenstown and Liverpool; Jan. 30, the Atlas, for Queenstown and Liverpool.

Sailing from Philadelphia, Jan. 7, the Kenilworth, for Queenstown; Jan. 14, the Indiana, for Queenstown; Jan. 21, the Abbotsford, for Queenstown, and the Nederland, for Antwerp; Jan. 28, the Ohio, for Queenstown. Sailing from Baltimore, Jan. 9, the Ohio, and Jan. 23, the Nürnberg, both for Bremen. Sailing from Portland, Jan. 2, the Prussian; Jan. 9, the Scandinavian; Jan. 16, the Hibernian; Jan. 23, the Moravian, and Jan. 30, the Sarmatian, all for Liverpool. The mails for Canada and Newfoundland will be carried by the following steamers sailing from Boston and Portland. From Boston, Jan. 2, 9, 16, 23 and 30, the Alhambra, for Halifax, Nova Scotia. From Portland, Jan. 2, 9, 16, 23 and 30, the Georgia, for Halifax, Nova Scotia. The mails for the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America will be carried by the following steamers sailing from New-York, Jan. 2, the Acapulco for Aspinwall; Jan. 5, the Canima for Bermuda, and the Cuba for Havana and Mexico; Jan. 6, the Andes for Port au Prince; Jan. 7, the City of New-York for Havana; Jan. 9, the Henry Chauncey for Aspinwall; Jan. 12, the Columbus, and Jan. 14, the City of Havana, both for Havana; Jan. 15, the Atlas for Kingston, and the Tybee for San Domingo; Jan. 16, the Colon for Aspinwall; Jan. 19, the Canima, for Bermuda; Jan. 21, the Crescent City, for Havana; Jan. 22, the Etna, for Port au Prince; Jan. 23, the Merrimack, for St. Thomas and Rio; Jan. 26, the City of Merida, for Havana and Mexico; Jan. 28, the City of New-York, for Havana; and Jan. 30, the Alps, for Kingston, and the Acapulco, for Aspinwall. Sailing from Philadelphia Jan. 13 and 29, the Yazoo; and Jan 15, the Juniata, both for Havana. Sailing from Baltimore, Jan. 7, the Wilmington; and Jan. 21, the Ashland, both for Havana, via Key West, Fla. And sailing from New-Orleans Jan. 9, the City of Mexico with mails for Mexican ports.

The Trans-Pacific mails will be conveyed by the following steamers, sailing from San Francisco: Jan. 2, the Mikado, for Honolulu, Kandavan, Fiji, Sydney, and Auckland; Jan. 9, the Great Republic, and Jan. 23 the City of Peking, both for Yokohama and Hong Kong; and Jan. 30 the Cyphrenes, for Honolulu, Kandavau, Fiji, Sydney, and Auckland.

DEATH OF A CELEBRATED MANUFACTURER.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 27.—John Russell, of Greenfield, the veteran cutlery manufacturer and founder of this industry in America, died at his home to-day, aged 75 years.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE BRIC-A-BRAC SERIES.

PERSONAL REMINISCENCES BY BARHAM, HARNESS, AND HODDER. Edited by RICHARD HENRY STODDARD. New-York: SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & Co.

This volume illustrates admirably, and in some respects better than any of its predecessors have done, the really substantial service which the Bric-a-Brac series is rendering to contemporary literature. Two of the three to whose reminiscences it is devoted, Richard Harris Barham and William Harness, were in their day so distinguished as to deserve something better than that forgetfulness which is already overshadowing their names. The drolleries of the *Ingoldsby Legends* seem to have secured them a permanent place in English humorous verse, yet it would need one well informed in the history of English literature to recall many facts regarding their author. *The Life of Mary Russell Mitford*, written by William Harness, and her letters edited by him, appeared so short a time since, comparatively, that the name of one naturally suggests that of the other, but few know him as the editor of one of the best editions of Shakespeare. George Hodder never executed any independent work which gives his name a place beside those of Barham and Harness. As the amanuensis of Thackeray while the great novelist was writing *The Four Georges* he saw much of him, and the result of his acquaintance has already been given in the volume of the Bric-a-Brac series which was devoted to *Anecdote Biographies of Thackeray and Dickens*. Douglas Jerrold, Albert Smith, James Sheridan Knowles, and other lesser lights of literature came within the circle of his observation, and the notes which he has preserved regarding them comprise many interesting and characteristic anecdotes which were contained in Mr. Hodder's *Memoirs of My Time*. That book, however, was forgotten even in England almost as soon as it was published, and here it would never have been known but for the reminiscences that have been gleaned from it. It is by preserving anecdotes like these, which would otherwise be lost, and by reviving the memory of faithful and deserving laborers in the field of literature, that this Bric-a-Brac series has achieved a degree of popularity which is probably wider and likely to be more enduring than its projectors anticipated.

Of the trio to which this volume is devoted, Barham holds the most prominent place, and he naturally occupies double the space devoted to either of the others. He was born, Mr. Stoddard tells us, Dec. 6, 1788, at Canterbury. He was the only son of Richard Harris Barham, a gentleman of good family, and a *bon-vivant* who died in 1795, leaving a moderate fortune somewhat encumbered. Young Barham was sent at the age of nine to St. Paul's School, where he made rapid progress in the classics. In his fourteenth year he was nearly killed by the upsetting of the Dover mail, in which he was traveling on his way to town. He thrust his hand from the window for the purpose of opening the door just as the vehicle turned over upon its side, pinning his exposed limb to the ground, and dragging it some distance along a recently-repaved road. He recovered from his injuries after a long illness, and without suffering amputation, and continuing for two years at St. Paul's he entered as a gentleman commoner Brazenose College, where he made the acquaintance of Theodore Hook, and where, after passing his examination, he took a Bachelor's degree. He intended originally to study for the bar, and went so far as to enter the office of Chitty, the eminent conveyancer; but he changed his mind, and entering holy orders was admitted to the curacy of Ashford, in Kent, in 1813.

He was married shortly afterward. Two years later he was overturned in his gig with his two children, breaking his right leg. He was confined to the house for several weeks, which he turned to account by writing a work entitled *Baldwin*. After his recovery he made a visit to London, where he learned that a minor canonry in St. Paul's was vacant. He resolved to relinquish his curacy and canvass for it. He succeeded in obtaining it, and in the Summer of 1821 took up his abode permanently in London. His family having increased, a larger income than he had hitherto enjoyed was necessary, and he set to work resolutely to procure it by literature. He edited the London *Chronicle*, a journal originally conducted by Dr. Johnson; he wrote light articles in prose and verse on the topics of the day, with an occasional review in *John Bull*, the *Globe and Traveller*, the *Literary Gazette*, *Blackwood*, and other periodicals, besides assisting in the production of a biographical dictionary. His reputation as an author rests upon the *Ingoldsby Legends*, and these reflected that joviality so typical of the representative English parson, to which class Mr. Barham emphatically belonged. In his clerical career Barham enjoyed a life of singular good fortune and happiness, holding the incumbency of St. Mary Magdalen and St. Gregory, by St. Paul's, for about eighteen years. In 1842 he was elected to the Presidency of Sion College, and in the same year he received the divinity lectureship, and was permitted to exchange his living for that of St. Faith's. He died June 17, 1845, in consequence of an illness brought on by a cold, which was the result of an exposure while witnessing the pageant accompanying the reception of the Queen upon the occasion of her visit to London in connection with the opening of the Royal Exchange.

Theodore Hook opens the reminiscences selected from the memoir of Barham. With that generosity of heart typical of him, Barham was inclined to look leniently upon the lapse which overshadowed the career of his school-fellow—the defalcation at the Mauritius—and regarded him with feelings of affection to the last, showing that he must have had reason to believe him free from every imputation in the sad affair, save such as might be based on a carelessness not wholly inexcusable in one so young, so inexperienced, and so constitutionally light-hearted. Some illustrations not elsewhere preserved of Hook's wonderful faculty at improvisation are given, and quite a number of the stories with which Hook amused the gatherings to which he was constantly invited because of his abilities in this direction are preserved. Here is one which is ludicrous enough in spite of its ghastliness:

"He also mentioned that last week an old Irish woman came to St. George's Hospital to fetch away the body of her husband, who had recently died. Not expecting it to be claimed, the surgeons had been to work and had cut off the head, as well as those of half a dozen more, for phrenological investigation. Some confusion was occasioned by the old woman's demand, as they did not know precisely which head belonged to any specific corpse.

"'Had your husband any mark you would know him by?' was asked.

"'Oh! then, sure he had; he had a scar on his right arrum.'

"The body, of course, was identified at once; but to find the right head was not so easy, especially as most of them had been a good deal disfigured. At last one was found that seemed to fit better than the others, and it was carefully sewn on. When the woman was admitted she at once recognised the scar, which was rather a remarkable one; but when she looked at the face, 'Oh! murder,' she cried, 'and it's death that alters one entirely, it is! My poor Dennis had carroty hair, and now the head of him is as black as a tom-cat!' This Hook said he had from Keate the surgeon, who declared it to be true."

Another of his stories was of Sir George Warrender, who was once obliged to put off a dinner party in consequence of the death of a relative, and sat down to a haunch of venison by himself. While eating, he said to his butler:

"John, this will make a capital hash to-morrow."

"Yes, Sir George, if you leave off now!"

Still another relates to the marriage of Hon. Mr. D——, son of Lord G——:

"As the happy pair were starting on their wedding tour, the lady's maid was for putting a huge bandbox into the carriage. Mr. D—— was about to make room for it, at some little inconvenience, when an old French valet, who had long lived in the family, touched his young master's elbow and said softly, 'No, no, sare! turn him out; bandbox today, band-box all your life!'"

Reminiscences of Walter Scott follow those of Theodore Hook. These are rather scanty, however, and comprise some stories with which Mr. Barham says that Sir Walter was wont to amuse his friends. Although some of these have been told before, they bear repetition. Thus, upon the occasion of a visit to Mrs. Hughes, at Kingston, Lisle Barham picked up there two stories which that lady attributes to Sir Walter:

"Dandie Dinmont was one Jamie Davison, who lived in Liddesdale, and died in September, 1823. When the minister, who had paid him several visits during his illness, called for the last time on the morning of his death, the good man inquired as to the state of his mind:

"'Eh, minister, ye're vara gude and Ise muckle obleeged to ye; eh, Sir, it's a great mercy that I sulde be able to look out of window the morn and get a sight o' the hounds; it's just a mercy they sulde rin this way. 'Twad ha' bin too much for a puir sinner like to ha' expekit a sight o' the tod! sae thank the Lord for a' things!'"

Another very similar to this was of Lady Johnson, sister to the late Earl of Buchan and Lord Erskine, and widow of Sir J. Johnson. When on her death-bed, a few hours prior to her dissolution, she had her notice attracted by the violence of a storm which was raging with great fury out of doors. Motioning with her hand to have the curtains thrown open, she looked earnestly at the window through which the lightning was flashing very vividly, and exclaimed to her attendants: "Gude faith, but it's an unco' awfu' night for me to gang bleezing through the lift!"

While a school-boy Barham was evidently as irrepressible as the average mischievous youngster has been in all ages and nations. Thus, it is related of him that on one occasion, in company with a classmate named Charles Diggle, he discovered in the course of his rambles a Quaker meeting-house. Forthwith Barham procured a penny tart of a neighboring pastry-cook; furnished with this, Diggle marched boldly into the building, and holding up the delicacy in the midst of the grave assembly, said with perfect solemnity:

"Whoever speaks first shall have this pie."

"Friend, go thy way," commenced a drab-colored gentleman, rising; "go thy way and"—

"The pie's yours, Sir!" exclaimed Master Diggle politely, and placing it before the astounded speaker hastily effected his escape.

As exhibiting the practical shrewdness of Barham in his later years, the following anecdote is worth quoting: A railway investment, his biographer assures us, Barham looked upon as a certain step toward utter ruin; and when one of the most accomplished of projectors, a gentleman who had succeeded in getting some very pretty sport, especially among the clergy, called on him with the prospectus of a certain Cornish mining company, and tried hard to persuade him to join with many of his brethren in the adventure, his habitual distrust was not to be overcome: "Tell me candidly," asked he "all exaggeration apart, what dividend do you really calculate will be paid?"

"Not one farthing short of twenty per cent."

"You are in earnest?"

"Absolutely in earnest, on my honor."

"Thank you—that is rather too good a thing for me to meddle with. I wish you all possible success, and—a very good morning!" and he buttoned up his pocket, bowed out his friend, and could never be persuaded to resume the negotiation. Those who persisted in the scheme—two of his intimate friends among the number—were ruined, or nearly ruined, by its collapse.

Harley, the comedian; Rev. Edward Cannon, the original of Godfrey Moss in Theodore Hook's novel *Maxwell*, who did not hesitate to make royalty itself the victim of his eccentricities when the mood seized him; Charles Mathews, the elder Talleyrand, Yates the actor, Thomas Moore, and other celebrities of the time, come in for their share of reminiscences, very many of which are fresh, and all extremely entertaining. Besides these anecdotes we find in Barham's reminiscences an element which ought to be especially interesting, in view of the recent Katie King revelations. There are numerous ghost stories, all admirably told and duly vouched for, which are mysterious enough to puzzle the most incredulous. A study of them may be commended to Mr. Robert Dale Owen and the Spiritualists of the present day.

Turning to the portion of this volume which is devoted to the "Literary Life of Rev. William Harness," we glean these facts regarding the history of the man himself from Mr. Stoddard's brief biographical sketch: He was born on March 14, 1790, near the village of Wickham, where his father, Dr. Harness, resided until 1796, when, on the breaking out of war, he accompanied Lord Hook to the Mediterranean as physician to the fleet. He was afterward sent to Lisbon, whither his family followed him. When they returned to England, young Harness, who was then in his twelfth year, was placed at Harrow, where he had Lord Byron for his schoolfellow. From Harrow he proceeded to Christ's College, Cambridge, where he took his degree. Shortly after he was graduated he was ordained to the curacy of Kilmeston, near Abresford. He soon received an appointment to St. Pancras, London, where he entered the list of Shakespearean editors by an edition of his favorite poet. It was published in 1825. A second edition, with plates, appeared in 1830; and a third, with illustrations by Heath and others, in 1833. Other editions, in different forms, were issued in 1836, 1840, and 1842. In 1837 he published a little story, "Reverses," in *Blackwood*, which his friend and early playfellow, Mary Russell Mitford, pronounced delightful. He published also four volumes of an edition of Massinger, and wrote a dramatic poem, "The Wife of Antwerp," which he printed for private circulation. His last literary labor was to edit the letters and write the life of Miss Mitford. His end was a tragical one. While on a visit to the Deanery of an old friend, he was walking one day in the garden, when he came upon some stairs which had just been built, to give a new approach to the house. He remarked to the Dean, "When you are an old man, you'll repent having placed these stairs there." Later in the day some friends called, and after they had taken their departure Mr. Harness was for a time left quite alone. At half-past six his servant came to the study to inform him that it was time to prepare for dinner, when, to his consternation, he found the room vacant; and almost at the same time the butler, who was going across the hall, was horrified at finding Mr. Harness' body lying head-foremost at the bottom of the stone stairs. He saw at once that he was dead; his head was lying in a pool of blood; but his expression was so peaceful and benign, the man said, that, although he knew he was dead, he could almost have imagined he was asleep. "It seems probable that Mr. Harness left the study when the light was uncertain, just before the lamps were lit, and in the dusk did not observe the staircase. On examination it was found that the skull was severely fractured." He died on the 11th of November, 1869, in his eightieth year.

The recollections of Mr. Harness have a permanent value from the estimate they give of Lord Byron's character, during his earlier years especially. After writing at some length of the scandalous stories touching the treatment of Lady Byron, which gained so general a circulation, Mr. Harness writes:

"But what do I know of Byron? The ill I will speak of presently. Personally, I know nothing but good of him. Of what he became in his foreign banishment, when removed from all his natural ties and hereditary duties, I, personally, am ignorant. In all probability he deteriorated; he would have been more than human if he had not. But when I was in the habit of familiarly seeing him, he was kindness itself. At a time when Coleridge was in great embarrassment, Rogers, when calling on Byron, chanced to mention it. He immediately went to his writing-desk, and brought back a check for a hundred pounds, and insisted on its being forwarded to Coleridge. 'I did not like taking it,' said Rogers, who told me the story, 'for I knew that he was in want of it himself.' His servants he treated with gentle consideration for their feelings which I have seldom witnessed in any other, and they were devoted to him. At Newstead there was an old man who had been butler to his mother, and I have seen Byron, as the old man waited behind his chair at dinner, pour out a glass of wine and pass it to him when he thought we were too much engaged in conversation to observe what he was doing. The transaction was a thing of custom; and both parties seemed to flatter themselves that it was clandestinely effected."

Then as a possible partial explanation of a part of these stories Mr. Harness adds:

"Byron had one pre-eminent fault—a fault which must be considered as deeply criminal by every one who does not, as I do, believe it to have resulted from monomania. He had a morbid love of a bad reputation. There was hardly an offense of which he would not, with perfect indifference, accuse himself. An old school-fellow, who met him on the Continent, told me that he would continually write paragraphs against himself in the foreign journals, and delight in their republication by the English newspapers as in the success of a practical joke. When anybody has related anything discreditable of Byron, assuring me that it must be true, for he had heard it from himself, I have always felt that he could not have spoken with authority, and that, in all probability, the tale was a pure invention. If I could remember, and were willing to repeat, the various misdoings which I have from time to time heard him attribute to himself, I could fill a volume. But I never believed them. I very soon became aware of this strange idiosyncrasy. It puzzled me to account for it; but there it was—a sort of diseased and distorted vanity. The same eccentric spirit would induce him to report things which were false with regard to his family, which anybody else would have concealed, though true. He told me more than once that his father was insane, and killed himself. I shall never forget the manner in which he first told me this. While washing his hands, and singing a gay Neapolitan air, he stopped, looked round at me, and said, 'There always was a madness in the family.' Then after continuing his washing and his song, as if speaking of a matter of the slightest indifference, 'My father cut his throat.' The contrast between the tenor of the subject and the levity of the expression was fearfully painful: it was like a stanza of 'Don Juan.' In this instance I had no doubt that the fact was as he related it, but in speaking of it only a few years since to an old lady in whom I had perfect confidence, she assured me that it was not so; that Mr. Byron, who was her cousin, had been extremely wild, but was quite sane and had died quietly in his bed. What Byron's reasons could have been for thus calumniating, not only himself, but the blood that was flowing in his veins, who can divine?"

Miss Mitford's letters, edited by Mr. Harness, have been so recently republished in this country that it is not necessary to reproduce here the extremely interesting passages which treat upon the friendship that existed between the two. Mrs. Siddons, the Keans, and the Kembles were among those eminent upon the stage in Mr. Harness' day. He also knew Coleridge, Rogers, and Lamb, and of all of these we have reminiscences which we would hardly be willing to spare. The pages devoted to Mr. Harness are hardly so full of variety as those which precede them, but he had a sufficiently keen sense of humor, as the following anecdotes which he has preserved show:

"A country rector, coming up to preach at Oxford in his turn, complained to Dr. Routh, the venerable Principal of Maudlin, that the remuneration was very inadequate, considering the traveling expenses and the labor necessary for the composition of the discourse. 'How much did they give you?' inquired Dr. Routh. 'Only five pounds,' was the reply. 'Only five pounds?' repeated the doctor. 'Why, I would not have preached that sermon for fifty.'

At a dinner party a somewhat dull couple, who affected literature, informed their friend that they were going to visit the city of Minerva. Mr. Harness, who happened to be sitting next to the humorous Jekyll, heard him mutter to himself—'To the Greeks—foolishness.'

The Bishop of Derry was disputing with a Roman Catholic priest about purgatory. 'Well, my Lord,' replied the priest in conclusion, 'you may go farther and fare worse.'

Jones, the tailor, was asked by a customer who thought much of his cut to go down and have some shooting with him in the country. Among the party was the Duke of Northumberland. 'Well, Mr. Jones,' observed his Grace, 'I'm glad to see you are becoming a sportsman. What sort of a gun do you shoot with?' 'Oh, with a double-breasted one, your Grace,' was the reply.

Speaking of Brummell, Mr. Harness remarked that many of the dandies of his time were men of wit, and not mere clothes-horses. He remembered a party standing to admire a sunset where the orb of day was departing in a golden glory. 'Does it very well, doesn't he?' observed Brummell."

Hodder's recollections, which close this volume of the Bric-a-Brac series, reflect a little too plainly the high honor which he felt at being admitted to the society of the distinguished men about whom he writes, but even with this drawback they are extremely readable, and they do their part toward giving us a clearer idea of the Mayhews, Albert Smith, Cruikshank, Leigh Hunt, and others.

The next of the "Bric-a-Brac series" is to be devoted to the famous *Greville Memoirs*, and those who have read the liberal extracts which we have already given from them do not need to be told that these journals of the reign of George IV. and William IV., furnish abundant material for a most entertaining volume.

A BROOKLYN PRODIGAL.

A YOUTH RUNS AWAY FROM HOME AND IS ARRESTED IN OMAHA FOR THEFT.

From the Omaha (Neb.) Republican, Dec. 24.

A peculiar criminal case was brought before the attention of Judge R. H. Wilbur in the Police Court yesterday. A young boy, about fifteen years old, a stranger in the city, was arrested by the Police, charged with grand larceny. The crime consisted in stealing the sum of $28 from the trousers' pockets of a room-mate in the Emmett House during Tuesday night. We suppress the name of the boy for reasons that will hereafter in the course of this article appear.

It appears that the boy, whom we will call John, with the landlord's two sons and a young man employed on Martin's new brick block, occupied a room in the Emmett House. During Tuesday night the sum of $28 was stolen from the clothing of the latter young man. John was immediately placed under suspicion. He had been a quiet, orderly, neat, well-behaved boy since he had came to the hotel, and the people in the house had become very friendly with him. It ended in John being arrested by the Police and lodged in jail.

John came here from Brooklyn, N. Y., about three weeks ago, having stolen some things from his brother (as he confessed to Judge Wilbur yesterday) and sold them, and with the proceeds paid his expenses to Omaha. He was bound for California, but his money gave out here and he could go no further.

Among the papers in his possession when searched in the jail, was a letter that he received only a day or two ago from his mother, and a small envelope, neatly inscribed, containing a lock of his father's hair. His father died about three months ago. The boy's memorandum book was kept in a very neat hand, showing that he had been well brought up and had received a good education. His mother's letter was a very touching one. It showed how painful to her was the running away of her son, and the act of criminality that enabled him to raise the necessary funds to pay his traveling expenses, and how solicitous she was for the safety and honor of the erring boy.

This letter touched Judge Wilbur deeply, and he talked very plainly and earnestly to John, who was moved to tears. The man from whom the money had been stolen did not feel inclined to press the charge if he could get his money back, and Judge Wilbur was disposed to be merciful to the boy for his widowed mother's sake. So he told John that if he would refund the money the complaint would be dismissed and he would be permitted to leave the city. John denied having stolen the money and it was not until Judge Wilbur pressed him hard and turned the screws on a little, that John confessed that he had stolen the money. This he did privately to the Judge, and the latter sent an officer with him to recover it. It was found where he hid it the night before, wrapped in a newspaper and secreted in the snow near the Emmett House. The money was refunded to the man from whom it was stolen, and John was advised to leave the city as soon as possible.

In about an hour afterward he returned to the Police Court-room, and showed a letter to Judge Wilbur that he had taken from the Post Office a few minutes before. It was from a relative, who is the President of a bank in Milwaukee, who wrote that he heard John was in this city and was penniless, and fearing that he would be led into crime, he inclosed a draft for $25, payable to John's order, and advised him to get back to Brooklyn and to his mother as soon as he could. The Judge went to the First National Bank with John, identified him, and saw that he received his money. The boy stated to Judge Wilbur that he should start immediately for home, and he promised to write to the Judge as soon as he arrived there.

SOCIAL AMENITIES IN TERRE HAUTE.

A young lady in one of the stores in Terre Haute, Ind., Christmas Eve, was looking at a music-box that had just ceased playing. Wishing to hear it again, she attempted to start it, but without success. "Oh, pshaw," said she, "it won't go for me." One of the proprietors, overhearing the remark, stepped up and said, "I wish I was a music-box—I'd go for you." She told he might go. And that did not seem to please him.

THE OLDEST INHABITANT.

A WOMAN ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY YEARS OF AGE.

A WESTERN ROMANCER DISCOVERS A KNICKERBOCKER BELLE WHO HAS FULFILLED HER THREAT TO OUTLIVE HER SUPPOSED ENEMIES.

A correspondent of the Rockport (Ind.) *Republican Journal* writes from Racine, Wis., a remarkable story of a visit to a lady alleged to be 120 years old. He says that he was called to Wisconsin by business, and on the way fell in with a traveler at Kilbourn City, and together they set out on horseback early on the morning of Nov. 30 for a trip to Chippewa Falls. The writer, speaking of this new-found companion, continues:

He said he was a tub and pail manufacturer, and lived, I think, at Menasha or Mishawaka, and gave his name as Fairbairn. After we had exhausted our first stock of stories, jokes, and experiences, Mr. Fairbairn said, with much hesitation, sly looks, and in a sort of Scotch accent, "I'll show ye a wunner afore we'll come back." "What wad ye think o' an auld wife a hunner year old?" We rode until we were most thoroughly chilled before we came to a place where we could get dinner. Mr. Fairbairn, who appeared to be nearly sixty years old, seemed to know the people in that country, and had a good many questions to ask about those living in the neighborhood, and among others asked about the Van Ripers. Being assured they were well, he asked, "And how's auld Peggy?" which was answered, "Oh, well as usual, and rattles her money same as ever, and sings 'The Battle of the Kags' yet."

A further ride, after dinner, of about twelve miles brought us to a long frame house and a well-tilled farm, where, at Mr. Fairbairn's suggestion, we alighted, and on his advice we remained over night, he agreeing to go and show me my land in the morning. We were very warmly received by the family, the head of which appeared to be a woman of perhaps fifty, who seemed to know my traveling companion quite well. He held a short private interview with the lady, at the conclusion of which he said: "I assure you it is not idle curiosity, ma'am. My fren' here is a gentleman, an' thoroughly acquaint wi' Revolutionary histhory."

He then explained to me that this was the place where the aged lady lived, and that the family were averse to have curious strangers interview her, and that I must be very cautious and adroit to get much talk out of the old lady, who, he said, was originally from New-York or New-Jersey. As the early history of my family in this country is laid in that locality, I trusted to my memory to suggest incidents that would make the ancient dame talk. About an hour before tea we were conducted into a large bedroom, comfortably furnished, with a low fire place and flaming fire, and in this room sat the old lady in a large arm-chair, elevated about a foot above the floor on a sort of platform. We were introduced, and the old lady extended her hand to Mr. Fairbairn, to whom she said, "It's most two veeks since you was here." (He said it was two years.) When I was introduced, she took me by the hand and asked, "Be you one of the Rappaljees of Newtown or Flushing?" I replied that I was, when the old lady laughed a little chuckle and told a story of Polly Rappaljee and herself scaring a minister. This Polly, she said, married a Schenck and raised a big family. She was quite talkative, but we had great difficulty in understanding her, because she would make her "v's" and "w's" change places. I asked her when she left New-York, and she promptly answered, "On the 17th of May, 1818, we came West and settled in Ohio, but we didn't stop long, and went to Michi-*gan*, and when the saw-mill burnt we come here."

It was evident the old lady's memory was badly confused, for when I asked her how long ago the fire occurred, she said "About two year," which I afterward learned was nearly twenty-five years. I made several inquiries about ancient members of my family, the Berriens, Vandeveers, the Vandevoorts, Targees, and others, and of each she had some story to tell, some of which I had heard before, and to a remark on one anecdote of my great-grandmother, that it must have been a long time ago, she said, "That was in the Summer of 1777." "Why!" said I, in my astonishment, "You could not certainly remember that?" "Yes, I could," she retorted somewhat sharply. "I was a good big slip of a girl then, and Grace Berry-ann (Berrien) was about the same age."

My astonishment at this was unbounded, as I had heard the circumstance repeatedly from my family that Grace Berrien, my great-grandmother, when a girl of eighteen or twenty, marched through the British camp, near Huntington, with a fowling-piece on her shoulder, and carried information to the patriots. The old lady told this with much relish, and said that a smart young red-coat had asked her if she was a good shot, to which Grace replied, "Step out and try me," whereupon all who heard her laughed and allowed her to pass.

I doubted the correctness of the old lady's chronology, and in the course of our conversation she gave me new proofs that she was correct. She spoke with great indignation of the British and the treatment her relatives had received at their hands in New-York and New-Jersey, and told with great relish that some British officers, quartered at her uncle's in New-Jersey, had ordered her aunt to provide them some supper. The good lady, in complying with their commands, ordered her servant to cook them some *wurst*, when the British officer angrily told her, "No! I demand the best you have!" and the old lady laughed at the mistake, and asked me if I knew what *wurst* was, and notwithstanding I told her I did, she said it was sausage in Dutch. I then asked her if she could speak Dutch, and she replied, "I used to couldn't speak anything else but High Dutch." Being somewhat acquainted with German I spoke to her in that language, and she replied in very impect style, saying: "*Ich kann nit mer*"—I cannot any more." She said her maiden was Van Wickle, and that she was married to Evert Van Riper in 1778, in Bergen, N. J., and that she was at that time twenty-five years old, which would leave her now one hundred and twenty-one years old. I looked at the thin, wrinkled woman, and wondered if it were possible, but the incidents of which she spoke convinced me that it must be true, and I ventured to say it was a wonder that some newspaper man had not interviewed her. To this she replied: "If one o' them chaps came around here Lewis would put him out mighty soon. When we came to Buffalo two years ago (every comparatively recent date was to Mrs. Van Riper either 'two years' or 'two weeks' ago) one of the papers spoke of me as an aged emigrant eighty years old, and it made my son mad enough."

In conversation with her great-grandson, Lewis, I learned that this was a Milwaukee paper, and that it was twenty years before, when she was a hundred years old. When asked what her age was she would invariably reply, "About fifty, I guess," but Mr. Lewis Van Riper showed me the old Dutch Bible, in which her birth is recorded as having occurred in June, 1753.

I spent the night here, and the family conversed very freely with me about Aunt Peggy, as she was called, until Mr. Fairbairn told them that she knew a number of my relatives, who were among the early settlers in the neighborhood of New-York, when their manner changed, and they manifested but little disposition to talk or permit me to talk with Aunt Peggy, who was very garrulous. I learned, however, that for twelve years she was entirely blind, and without any medical aid had so far recovered her sight as to be able to recognize her friends. Her memory of events that occurred during her youth and middle age was remarkably brilliant, but from her seventieth year to the present day she only remembered persons and things that were most prominent, and that in a very confused manner as to time and place. She sat in her arm-chair, and with a silver half-dollar in each hand kept continually changing them about until they were worn thin and smooth. After a long time talking at random she asked me about several of my relatives of previous generations, to all of which I answered that they were dead, and that I knew but few of those of my relatives who survived, as I resided in Indiana, far away from any of them. Here I saw another perceptible change in the manner of the family, and I was permitted to talk to Aunt Peggy as much as I would. I told her that Grace Berrin's children and grandchildren were all dead, and that my grandmother, the youngest of her children, had died ten years ago, at the age of eighty, to which she replied, "Oh, get out! Grace ain't more'n fifty herself. Do you think I look more'n fifty?"

I answered according to the winks and nods of the family, and said, "No, ma'am, you really do not," but if there was a spot in her face free from wrinkles upon which I could have rested a needle's point, I failed to discern it.

Mr. Van Riper told me that on several occasions he had been urged to have her history published in the papers, but he had always refused. He told me she had always lived with his father and grandfather since she was sixty years of age, and that she had an annuity which she drew in gold; that once during the war it came in greenbacks, and that she threatened to go to New-York and see about it, since which time it had always come in gold. Once in five years a commissioner from New-York visited her until within a few years, since which the County Clerk had certified to her being yet alive, which proceedings were necessary to enable her to draw the annuity, which he said the hungry reversionary legatees had waited three-quarters of a century for.

When I got home I told my aunt Bethiah about the lady, and asked if she had ever heard of such a person as Peggy Van Riper in her young days. Aunt Bethiah is now about eighty-five, and until within twenty-five years has lived in New-York, and her memory is a perfect store house of reminiscences of the good old days. She recited at length the family rolls of the Van Ripers, and mentioned among others the name of Evert Van Riper. I told her that must be the husband of Aunt Peggy, but she said she guessed not, for Evert Van Riper was an old bachelor, and died in New-York when she was a little girl. I was anxious to learn as much as possible about her, so I mentioned the evident uneasiness of the family when they learned that I was of a Knickerbocker family, and gave her all the particulars I had learned. At the name of Van Wickle she opened her eyes very wide, and said, "O-ho! Peggy Van Wickle! Is it possible! But it can't be—she would be over a hundred years old!"

I told her it was claimed that she was one hundred and twenty.

"Yes," exclaimed Aunt Bethiah, "I shouldn't wonder if it was just like her to live to be a hundred and twenty or a thousand and twenty, the contrary old thing!" and my dear old aunt was very indignant to think I had passed a night under the same roof with her. "I hope she has made good use of her long life," said auntie; "I hope she has repented!" and then I got the whole story:

"Peggy Van Wickle was the daughter of a very respectable and even aristocratic family of New-York, who were related to nearly all the old aristocratic families. She was a great belle, and was somewhat celebrated for her wit, coquetry, and beauty, but, although she had many admirers and was at all the gay parties of her day, no one seemed at all anxious to have her for a wife. She was very brilliant and very avaricious. She would resort to any artifice to get an advantage in money matters, though her father was rich, and she contrived to be the recipient of a great many presents from gentlemen. At last one day she eloped with Peter Vescelius, a married man, and her family disowned her. When Peter's money was all gone he came back to his poor wife, and Daniel Van Wickle horsewhipped him in the street, and he took his wife and children, and went to Boston. Peggy stayed in New-Jersey, disowned by her friends; but as she had money of her own she didn't care, and pretty soon she got Evert Van Riper in her coils, and he had to give her a pretty lot of money to get rid of her, and settle an annuity on her besides. It so disgraced Van Riper that he never married. They had a terrible quarrel, and it was the talk of the town for years that Peggy told Evert's nephew he should never get the property pledged for her annuity, because she intended to outlive him. No sooner had she got the money secure than she began to annoy her own family by her scandalous freaks, and they settled an annuity upon her on condition that she should remove from New-York and New-Jersey, and never again visit the City nor come within 100 miles, and she went to Philadelphia, where a couple of gentlemen fell out about her, and fought a duel, in which one of them was killed. Her family stopped the annuity, and she came back to New-York, and they were glad to make a new bargain with her and a scamp she had married, and she went away. In 1828, when I was a married woman and she was quite old, she came back to New-York again, calling herself Mrs. Van Riper; but she didn't stay long, and I never heard of her again. I suppose she kept her threat to outlive that nephew, for he must be ninety, if he is alive.

I should have mentioned that Mr. Fairbairn told me that she had consumed half a gallon of gin per week for fifty years until the breaking out of the war, when the high price of that article caused her rations to be cut down to a quart. Her annuity of $700 per year had been well husbanded as long as she could manage it and take care of herself, but it had been reduced during the last twenty or thirty years, and was now barely sufficient to pay for the care bestowed upon her, she having been unable to leave her seat for ten years, except as she was changed from her chair to her bed by her attendants. While she was blind her attendants tried to fool her by giving her a bag of copper coins and telling her it was her gold, but her sense of smell stood her in place of her eyes, and she detected the fraud and compelled a restoration of the gold.

Poor old Peggy's tenacity of life relaxed last week, as I learn from Mr. Fairbairn by letter, and she died at the good old age of one hundred and twenty years, after having fulfilled her threat to outlive the heirs of her old flame, and had fifty years to spare.

THE LEGAL PAPER BILL.

EXPLANATORY LETTER FROM GOV. DIX.

The Albany *Journal* gives the letter from Gov. Dix, reproduced below, respecting the bill which he has approved, providing for the publication of legal notices and judicial proceedings in the City and County of New-York in some journal to be designated by the Judges. The *Journal* says that, to obviate the Governor's objection to the bill, it was proposed that the proposed that the proprietors of the journal designated by the Judges should enter into a stipulation that the cost of the printing required should not exceed $6,000, which is $900 less than the cost of printing the calendars alone for the City courts in 1873. The stipulation was submitted to some of the Judges, who were of the opinion that it was binding, and it was filed in duplicate in the offices of the Controller and County Clerk of the City. The letter from Gov. Dix was addressed to a member of the Bar in Albany, and explains his objection to the bill and the manner in which it was removed. It is as follows:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, Dec. 5, 1874.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your favor in regard to the bill making provision for the publication of judicial proceedings and legal notices in the City and County of New-York. I am aware that the Judges are unanimous, and the Bar nearly so, in favor of the bill, and that the publication of legal notices provided for by this bill is very desirable. Wherever more than one notice or advertisement in any legal proceeding is required, one would be published in the daily law journal which the Judges named in the bill should designate. If only one notice or advertisement is required, it would be published in the designated journal. There is no doubt that such a publication would put an end to the gross frauds which are not unfrequently perpetrated by giving legal notices and advertisements to obscure papers for the purpose of concealing them from the parties interested. By having one journal, in which every such notice or advertisement would appear, parties to legal proceedings would always know where to look for it. The cases are numerous in which such publication is required to be made in three or four newspapers, and it is right that one notice or advertisement should be made where it can always with certainty be found.

The bill provides also that the calendars of the courts of record held in and for the City and County of New York shall be published in the same journal. That such publication under the supervision of the officers of the courts would insure greater accuracy and prove a great convenience to the Judges and the Bar is conceded; and if the bill had limited the expense to a reasonable sum, I should have given it my approval. There is no such limit below $15,000 per annum; and it is perfectly well known that expenditures rarely, if ever, fall short of the appropriation, or the amount which is applicable to them.

It was represented to me that the cost of printing the calendars in pamphlet form, in the present mode, amounted to $16,000 per annum, and that there would be a saving of expense under the provisions of this bill. I have taken pains to ascertain the cost, and I find that it is about $6,000. It was probably from $15,000 to $16,000 under a former administration of the municipal affairs of the City, the extravagance and frauds of which we are laboring to reform; and it seems to me that in setting up its standard of expenditure in this case, we should be taking a retrograde step entirely inconsistent with the professions and pledges which brought us into power, and which good faith requires us honestly to fulfill.

If the proprietors of the designated journal enter into a stipulation that they will do all the printing required by the bill for $6,000, one copy to be filed with the Controller of the City and the other with the County Clerk, and the Judges are of opinion that it will be binding, I will sign the bill. I do not doubt that it will be so; for certainly the Judges would not certify bills exceeding that amount, nor would Mr. Green or his successors pay a greater sum than that specified in the stipulation.

I am, dear Sir, very truly yours,

JOHN A. DIX.

READING OF A DEATH WARRANT.

Saturday morning Sheriff Elliott, of Philadelphia, accompanied by his counsel, Charles Gilpen, Esq., and A. S. L. Shields, one of the counsel for the condemned, and Court Interpreter Joseph Sanson, visited the Moyamensing Prison for the purpose of reading to Frederick Heidenblut, the murderer of Godfrey Kuhnle, his death-warrant. At the time of the entry of the Sheriff and party, the noonday meal was being served to the prisoners, and, a number of the cell-doors being open, the occupants peered curiously at the little crowd. Mr. Sanson explained to the condemned man the nature of the visit and introduced the company. Heidenblut's only response was "so!" as he hung a dampened towel on a nail on the eastern wall, and, turning, leaned against the small table. Sheriff Elliott then produced the death warrant and announced to the prisoner that he would read it, asking the prisoner if he was satisfied that he should do so. Heidenblut's answer was, "Oh, yes!" The Sheriff then read the death-warrant, sentence by sentence, Mr. Sanson interpreting the same for Heidenblut's benefit. Throughout the reading Heidenblut never moved a facial muscle until the date fixed for his execution (Jan. 20, 1875,) was announced, when his whole countenance became animated, a broad smile covering his features. Toward the end he smiled again, but said nothing. The Sheriff concluding his painful duty, Heidenblut turned to Sanson, and in a semi-laughing mood asked Mr. Sanson "when it was," (referring to the date fixed). Mr. Sanson answered that he had twenty-three days, about three weeks.

Heidenblut (smiling)—"It's long enough!"

A calculation was then made, and he was told that he would be executed in twenty-four days from to-day. To which he answered as before, "It's long enough!"

Sheriff Elliott then asked him if he had anything to say.

Heidenblut—I have nothing to say!

Counselor Shields—Do you desire that your counsel or anybody shall write to your mother?

Heidenblut—The priest said if the time should come for me to die he was very willing to let me write, but if I should not wish to write he would write for me.

NATIVE PROTESTS AGAINST RAILROADS IN CHINA.

Two very curious articles have been published by a Shanghai native newspaper, the *Hwei-Pao*, protesting against the construction of railways in the Chinese Empire. The *Hwei-Pao* is of opinion that the existence of railways in Europe is too recent to admit of a judgment being formed as to their practical utility, and, moreover, that there is not sufficient business in China to render them profitable. The Chinese journal goes on to say that "tea and silk are the principal objects of commerce, and these have hitherto been forwarded to the treaty ports by river steam-boats. A substitution of railways for steam-boats would not effect any saving in point of time, and could not, therefore, even from the point of view taken by the foreigners themselves, be of any service to China. Admitting that a little time was gained, the Chinese would not be benefited, for the goods would not be exported more rapidly. Thus the railways would only lead to an accumulation in the ports of vast quantities of goods which, as they could not be shipped off all at once, would fall considerably in price." The *Hwei-Pao* also says: "The accidents on the railway lines are very numerous, caused by collisions, by the engines or tenders taking fire, by the trains running off the lines, or by the bridges giving way and the trains being precipitated into the rivers below. In other cases the carriages are injured by the great speed at which they are hurried along, and the accidents are so numerous that it is often impossible to ascertain the exact number of dead and wounded. All the foreign journals are full of details concerning these accidents. But, admitting that most of these casualties are preventable, and that the trains follow their regular course, they travel quicker than the thoroughbred horse, and the people walking on the lines would have no time to get out of their way. From this cause alone the number of fatal accidents would be enormous. In all countries where railways exist they are considered a very dangerous mode of locomotion, and beyond those who have very urgent business to transact, no one thinks of using them." This latter statement cannot as yet be accepted in its entirety; but, unfortunately, we have every reason to know that, so far as England is concerned, traveling by railway is "a very dangerous mode of locomotion."

THE DEMOCRATIC DISCONTENT.

A REPUBLICAN VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

The outspoken denunciation of Tammany's attempt to control the organization of the new Assembly printed Saturday should have been credited to the Syracuse *Courier*, the leading Democratic paper in Onondaga County, and not to the Syracuse *Standard*, as printed. Referring to the revolt of the country Democrats, the Troy *Times* says:

"The determination of Tammany Hall to control the politics of the State, and of John Kelly to control Tammany, was pretty well illustrated by the caucus of the members of the Legislature from New-York City, on Thursday last, when it was resolved that Jere. McGuire should be elected Speaker, Hiram Calkins Clerk, and Francis Kernan United States Senator. A more cheeky Tammany exhibition was never made; and if the 'hay-loft and cheese-press Democracy' do not resist this outrageous attempt to forestall the action of the Legislature, then they belong to a race of cravens, and have lost the principles and independence of Silas Wright and William L. Marcy. We should like to have seen a lot of low politicians calling themselves members of the Legislature, representing Tammany Hall in that body, dictating to the Democracy of the State the action of the party in this way when those two men were alive, or when the Albany regency, composed of the most eminent Democrats of the State, ruled the party. They would have rallied the country Democracy and driven the presumptuous fellows from the Capitol—horse, foot and dragoons. But your John Kellys and Tim Campbells were not ruling powers in the party then, or if they were they came to the front only in ward caucuses when a row was expected, or at the polls, when a ballot-box was to be smashed. Isaiah Rynders and Mike Walsh were great men in their wards, but in the councils of the State at large they were mere cyphers. Messrs. Kelly & Co. know, however, with whom they are dealing. They put the yoke upon their country friends of Syracuse, and have seen how meekly it is worn. So they hesitate not to add to the humiliation of those who would be likely to oppose them in their schemes to control the party."

THE ONONDAGA COUNTY ORGAN HAS ITS SAY ABOUT THE TAMMANY FACTION.

The Rochester *Union* joins the Syracuse *Courier* in condemning the attempted independent action of the Tammany Assemblymen. Its article concludes:

"The Democratic Assemblymen of the City of New-York, who number nearly one-fourth of the Democratic majority of the House of Assembly, acknowledging allegiance to Tammany Hall, or local organization above allegiance to the Democratic Party or State organization, have segregated themselves, and, duly officered by Chairman, Secretary, &c., have assumed to act as a unit, as directed by a majority vote; thus at once destroying the rightful independence and power of the district representative and the district constituency, and assuming a dictatorial if not a hostile attitude to their fellow Democratic Assemblymen and the constituencies of these latter throughout the State. This proceeding is all wrong, and the Democratic journal or Democratic individual is wanting in fealty to party who does not deprecate it and frown it down. It is the fatality of faction—precisely the same in nature and effect in Assembly as in convention. Now, at the outset of the session, we file most earnest protest against any and every separate 'delegation' organization, and give warning that if it is persisted in it will in the end, and that not far distant, work the destruction of those who are running 'the machine,' if not 'the machine' itself; and there is the possibility that it may defeat one or more of the very objects for the attainment of which it is now set in motion. Democratic Members of Assembly, like delegates to Democratic State conventions, represent independent districts in their individual capacity, and have no right to segregate themselves from their political associates and organize in 'delegation' from a single county, or a number of counties, for separate and selfish action. If seventeen Democratic Assemblymen from New-York City may thus club together in faction, seventeen Democratic Assemblymen from elsewhere in the State may do the same thing with equal propriety; and whether the faction be called Tammany Hall or Tammany Hell is not a matter of material consequence. What the Democracy of the State have a right to demand and expect, and what we claim to be imperative duty to party, is that every Democratic member of the Assembly shall enter his party caucus untrammeled and free from the shackles of any hall or organization that impairs his allegiance to his local constituency, or to the entire party.

Of course the circumstance that a factional indorsement has been given to the candidates for Senator and Speaker, who were long ago indicated by the Democratic masses as the popular choice, should not and will not be allowed to militate against those gentlemen."

A SAVING WOMAN.

In a gentleman's house in Hartford, Conn., the *Courant* says, there is now lying very sick an old servant woman, sixty years or more of age, who has worked all her life for $1 a week and her board. She has spent almost nothing of her earnings, and her savings put into the bank amount now to between $6,000 and $7,000. She has always refused to make a will, alleging that she would be sure to die if she should make such evident preparations for death. So matters have run on, her savings increasing as her remaining years diminished, until now she is apparently about at the end of the latter, while her funds are more abundant than ever. The question is, what will become of the money? She has no heirs whatever, not one in the world; and has made no will nor provision for disbursing it. As an evidence of what can be done by saving, she is a great success, but as an exponent of the advantages of economy, she must be confessed a failure.

THE OCTOBER FLOODS IN MADRAS.

The dangerous river floods to which Madras is liable always after the rainfalls of October, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, have been more than usually violent and destructive. During the greater portion of the year the rivers of the presidency are mere dried-up channels, with hardly a trace of water; but when the wet months arrive, the unremitting down-pour generally so saturates the surrounding country that in a short time the channels are filled and become swollen rivers, which hurry along with the most terrific velocity. About the middle of the October of this year the rainfall was particularly heavy, and the rivers began to swell to such a height that fears were felt for the safety of the railway bridges. These anticipations were soon realized, and the danger proved to be even greater than was expected. On the lines between Madras and Bombay and Calcutta six bridges have been completely carried away by the floods, and large portions of the lines have been most seriously damaged. The severity of this year's floods is said to be due partly to the fact that the outer or rainy portion of a cyclone swept the hills from which the streams flow, and that this unusual abundance of water caused several of the tanks which are formed throughout the country for the purpose of reserving water for the artificial irrigation of the land during the dry season to burst, and still further augment the water of the rivers. The destruction caused by the River Pennar and its tributaries, the Chithavarty, the Taupugnee, and the Cheyar, was especially noticeable, everything that offered the smallest obstruction to the rapidity of the waters being utterly swept away. All communication between Madras and Bombay was entirely cut off, and the mails were delayed for five or six days. In spite of the greatest efforts on the part of the railway engineers, it can hardly be expected that the lines interrupted can be restored for some time. It is to be hoped that, as the bridges have to be rebuilt, care will be taken to make them strong enough to resist floods and to provide against the recurrence of disasters which, though on this occasion they do not appear to have been fatal to any one, might well have been lamentably destructive to human life as well as to property.

DRUNKENNESS IN LIVERPOOL.

A conference of ministers of all denominations was held in Liverpool recently "to consider the appalling prevalence of drunkenness, crime, and death" in the town. Over a hundred ministers attended. Friday, April 30, 1875, was appointed a day of humiliation and special prayer for the nation's deliverance from the great curse of intemperance, and a resolution was passed calling upon Christians of all denominations to join in obtaining the following among other points: "Reduced numbers of public and beer-houses; entire Sunday-closing, and shortened hours of sale." A memorial to the Magistrates of the borough and of the West Derby Division of the country was adopted, requesting that an "adequate system be devised and applied for securing the thorough inspection of all public houses, with a view to the enforcement of the laws bearing on the sale of intoxicating drinks, and especially in all cases against those who illegally supply drink to intoxicated persons; also, that every available opportunity be taken advantage of for diminishing the number of public houses in districts already confessedly over-supplied; further, that the future issued licenses be restricted as much as shall be found practicable; and that seven-day licenses be discouraged and discountenanced as against six-day licenses." A memorial to the Mayor requesting him to call a town meeting on an early day for the consideration of the subject was also adopted.

THE TARIFF.

REVENUE FROM TEA AND COFFEE.

One of the first political acts of the Congress that came into power with Mr. Polk was to lower the duty on sugar an amount equal to two cents per pound. The Spanish Legation at Washington took a deep interest in the matter, and the "opposition" papers of the day went so far as to assert that "Madrid" was necessary to secure influence enough to carry the final vote. It is certain that the Spanish Minister obtained information of the passage of the act reducing the tariff long before its official promulgation, and, if we mistake not, the very day the duty was lowered the Governor General put an additional export duty on all sugars sent to the United States from Cuba of two cents per pound. The practical result was that foreign sugar, instead of being cheaper, rose in our market, and the Louisiana planter was deprived of a certain amount of incidental protection to his interest, and no one was benefited but the Spanish Government. This circumstance has been recalled by the history of the recent repeal of the tariff on tea and coffee, one of the most impolitic pieces of legislation that ever characterized the work of our rulers at Washington.

For something like a quarter of a century or more, perhaps, previous to the year 1861, tea and coffee were admitted free of duty. From 1862 to 1871 tea paid fifteen to twenty-five cents, and coffee five cents per pound duty. There was an enormous stock of teas in the country when the duty was imposed, and it was a year or more before consumers paid the full advance. In 1870 Congress was "tinkering" the tariff. During the two previous years importations had increased; trade was dull, owing to the general shrinkage of the value of all kinds of property. In 1870 dealers purchased small quantities, throwing the burden of carrying the stock on the importers and large dealers in the Eastern cities. In this depressing state of things the large holders took advantage of the agitation of the tariff question, and procured a reduction of ten cents on tea and two cents on coffee per pound, to take effect after the 1st of January, 1871. This temporarily relieved the trade; dealers all over the country bought freely; teas advanced in price, but more than one-half of the rebate went into the pockets of the large holders; the remainder made no perceptible difference in favor of the consumers, for, as soon as the news reached the East Indies of the reduction, teas were advanced one third to half of the reduction of the duty.

The year 1871 was signalized by the largest importation of tea ever known; the United States bonded warehouses were filled to repletion, trade necessarily became dull, stocks accumulated in the Eastern cities. Dealers, large and small, fearing a further decline, purchased in small quantities. In less than a year after the reduction of ten cents duty, importers and large dealers were losing money.

In the Spring of 1872 Congress again commenced "tinkering" the tariff. In obedience to the demands of the people, great reductions were made in internal revenue taxes, and in the "letting up" the large holders of teas (the importers) joined in the hue and cry of "Free breakfast table." Congress had to do something, and in a moment of insane inconsideration, leaving the most offensive features of the "stamp act" in force, voted that after May, 1872, coffee and tea should be free.

In the hurly-burly excitement of the moment there came a large demand from all parts of the country, at rates of five to eight cents advance over the lowest point of decline. The consumer getting about one-half the benefit on tea, on coffee really nothing, the relief to the importers and large dealers was, however, of short duration.

The first reduction of the tariff had produced an over-import at enhanced cost. Soon as the news reached China and Japan, we find, by examination of the commercial circulars, that the prices advanced four and eight cents per pound, and a larger quantity was purchased for the United States, at higher prices, than the previous year, notwithstanding our home market was already overstocked, this infatuation being encouraged in the minds of the importers, by the idea "that the abolition of duties increases consumption."

Most of the time through 1873 and 1874, consumers have had teas at comparatively low prices, *not from the reduction of the tariff*, but from the losses of the importers and large dealers. These losses were estimated from January, 1871, to July, 1873, to have been over ten millions of dollars! Many importers and dealers gave up business to save themselves from utter ruin; others, with capital from $50,000 to $250,000, failed, paying on an average fifty cents on the dollar.

Most of the parties who were active in the Washington lobby, to secure the abolition of the duty, were, after the first spasm of relief, badly damaged by the change. Had the duty remained, the over-importation of 1871 would not have been followed by the still larger and ruinous importations of the following years, and all the losses of revenue and personal ruin, resulted in aggregating the wealth of China and Japan, and did not really relieve home consumers in the least degree. Any check or orders from the United States low as prices at the ports of foreign producers, any sudden increase of demand (stimulated for instance by the repeal of a tariff) raises prices abroad. So did our Government not only lose the revenue received from tea and coffee, but induced the importation of an additional stock at advanced prices, to be sold on an already declining market.

Of all tariffs, the amount on tea and coffee was the most economically collected. If the duty were restored, and all the small annoyances of stamps on matches, lager-beer kegs, small notes, &c., abolished, the people would bless the Government, and be utterly unconscious that their "breakfast table" was taxed.

Official Statement showing Quantity of Tea and Coffee Imported at the Port of New-York from July 1, 1871, to June 30, 1872:

	Coffee, lbs. Duty, 3c. ℔ lb.	Tea, lbs. Duty, 15c. ℔ lb.
July	14,400,493	2,064,819
August	11,077,297	705,808
September	10,468,755	637,371
October	12,497,648	1,512,519
November	15,154,792	2,781,361
December	18,615,262	1,649,969
January	14,684,807	8,444,583
February	16,930,576	7,716,163
March	13,372,425	5,755,869
April	15,236,652	5,637,658
May	17,011,054	6,351,096
June	9,336,367	2,889,623
Total pounds	168,786,128	46,146,829
Duty	$5,063,583 84	$6,922,023 34

IOWA SPECIMENS.

The Des Moines (Iowa) *State Register* prints this statement: "A few days since Jimmy Olmsted, who is a good deal of a geologist as well as a tip-top letter carrier, discovered in Rawson's coal mine several petrified serpents. One was about twenty feet long, eight inches in diameter, and was curled as if petrified at the very instant it was ready to strike. Its mouth opens well under the head, somewhat like a shovel-mouth shark. Jimmy secured the head and about two feet of the tail, but the petrifaction is so firmly imbedded in the rock that it is almost impossible to detach it. The big snake is of a species entirely unknown here. In the same vicinity are oysters and other marine shells. There are half a dozen of the snakes. Some one, in the interests of science, should try to disgorge some of these specimens entire."

TAXATION OF CHURCH PROPERTY.

The Seneca County *Courier* takes ground in favor of the taxation of church property, as follows:

"Several leading newspapers of the State are engaged in discussing the policy of taxing church property, and the general drift of the argument is in favor of taxation. There are, of course, two sides to the question, but it seems to us that, on the whole, the interest of all would be the best subserved by taxing church property the same as that of other corporations or of individuals. There was naught but the best of motive in the original plan to relieve church property from taxation, but the abuse of the privilege—when, as now, church corporations hold real estate to the amount of millions of dollars—has rendered some change necessary. If the discussion shall result in nothing further than limiting the amount of such exemption, it will have been a move in the right direction."

SPARKING IN JEFFERSON COUNTY.

The Watertown *Times* of Saturday says: "A gentleman of eighty-four called upon a lady of 103, in this county, recently, and asked her if she didn't wish to get married. The girl said she had no particular objections to that, but that she long ago made up her mind never to marry a man younger than herself. If there happens to be a fellow of 104 or upward anywhere in the country, our girl of 103, (who, by the way, lives up in Carthage,) would carefully consider any proposition looking toward wedlock which he might choose to make."

CANAL ST. PRESBYTERIANS.

REV. DAVID MITCHELL'S CONGREGATION.

HISTORY OF THE SOCIETY SINCE 1809—THE FIRST CHURCH EDIFICE, ON ORANGE STREET, NEAR GRAND—PASTORATES OF REV. DRS. M'CARTEE AND DICKINSON—FULL LIST OF CHURCH OFFICERS—SKETCH OF THE PRESENT PASTOR.

The Canal Street Church is at this time the farthest down-town Presbyterian church of the City, with the exception of the Church of Sea and Land, which has for its object a world-wide Christian work. It is, in fact, the only one of the old churches that keeps its original ground, and that is fairly representative of the Presbyterian cause in the lower part of the City. Besides, the church has a history of its own that is full of instruction.

This church was organized in the year 1809, and was first located in Orange street, near Grand. The corner-stone was laid by Rev. Dr. Rogers. The Canal Street Church has had many Pastors during its existence, among whom may be named Revs. John McNeiss and John Alburtis and Rev. Dr. McCartee. The name of the last-mentioned gentleman is associated with this church to such an extent that instead of calling it the Canal Street Church, it should be named the McCartee Memorial Presbyterian Church. The reverend Doctor was one of the most able and eloquent preachers in this City, and during his ministry he drew crowds as large and influential as those which are honoring Dr. Hall to-day with their presence and appreciation. After a long and faithful pastorate Dr. McCartee resigned in 1836, and was succeeded by Rev. John Anderson, who was followed in 1840 by Rev. Richard N. Dickinson, D. D., recently deceased, a gentleman of remarkable ability and eloquence. Rev. Hugh Smith Carpenter was the successor of this gentleman. During his ministry the question came up whether it would not be advisable to remove the church to a more favorable site, and thus follow the example of the churches that had removed up-town before. This led to a long and tedious litigation. For more than fifteen years this congregation fought their own battle. And at length, in the year 1857, after the church was supplied by various ministers of excellent standing and ability, they compromised the lawsuit on very favorable terms. Among those who supplied this church during the interregnum were several gentlemen who are not unknown to fame, viz.: Revs. Dr. Hamilton, Campbell, the well-known D. X. Junkin, and Rev. Mr. Nightingale. The result of this litigation is that it secures a Presbyterian church in the lower part of the City that is independent of all changes that are going on, and that will outlive the accidents of life. The Canal Street Church is powerful on the ground that it is independent. While the other churches in the lower part of the City depend upon their members for their strength and sustenance, the Canal Street Church stands out prominently as self-sustaining. Feeling its strength in this way, the congregation in the year 1867, extended a unanimous call to the present Pastor, Rev. David Mitchell. This pastorate has been prosperous in the extreme. The congregation are devoted to the Pastor, as he is to them. And so while great successes are attained up town under the leadership of such men as Drs. Hall, Taylor, Ormiston, and Thomson, it is gratifying to find that a church can exist down town and do noble and generous work. The present Pastor has been seven years in office. During these years he has gained in the respect and love of his congregation, and at this moment he stands second to none in their admiration and attachment.

The officers of the society for the present year are as follows:

Elders—Robert McQuhae, George M. Hayes, John Boyd.

Trustees—George Harrison, John Boyd, George M. Hayes, Alexander Sinclair, Robert Drummond, Robert Leonard, David Orr, William Leonard, William Eakin.

REV. DAVID MITCHELL.

Rev. David Mitchell was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in the year 1833. He received his early education in the normal schools, and afterward graduated in the University of Glasgow, in the year 1863. He then studied with a view to entering the church, under Rev. Dr. Hill, Professor of Divinity, in Glasgow, and after gaining a number of prizes in the classes of philosophy, and languages, he entered upon the work of his profession. He came to America in 1866, and soon afterward entered upon mission work in the Ninth avenue in connection with the Reformed Church, (Fifth avenue and Twenty-first street, Rev. Dr. Rogers.) The pulpit of this church was supplied by the reverend gentleman during the Summer of 1867 with great ability and acceptance. In November of the same year he received a unanimous call from the Canal Street Presbyterian Church, and since then has continued his labors as its Pastor. Ever since then Rev. Mr. Mitchell has proved himself to be energetic, and faithful in his work. While it may be that large numbers are not attending this church by reason of its location, yet good work is being done. Mr. Mitchell's reputation as a preacher is not confined to New-York, as is shown by the fact that he recently received a unanimous call to Calvin Church, Saint John, N. B., and which, because of the earnest entreaties of his people, he declined.

The estimation in which Mr. Mitchell is held by his brethren of the Presbytery is shown in the fact that he was appointed by acclamation Moderator of that body during the past half year.

SERMON BY THE PASTOR OF THE CHURCH YESTERDAY MORNING.

At the close of the services at the Canal Street Presbyterian Church, yesterday morning, the Pastor, Rev. David Mitchell, preached the following sermon, taking as his text the twelfth verse of the third chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Philippians:

"Forgetting those things which are behind, and reaching forth unto those things that are before, I press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus."

The Grecian games furnished the Apostle Paul with some of the most striking illustrations, and of the most powerful arguments. As a traveler through the various cities and regions of Asia Minor, he had frequent opportunities of mingling with the crowds that eagerly gathered together to witness the contests for victory in boxing, running, leaping. To his own eye—which was the eye of a keen observer and profound moralist—such games were ever suggestive of his own strivings after victory in the race and battle of life. It is thus interesting to think of Paul in the midst of those eager crowds that were swaying to and fro, or throbbing with the quick beating pulse of excitement as the fight or race went on before their eyes. While they were straining with eye and nerve to catch every movement of the contestants, the scene and the motions of the contestants or runners, and the crowd of witnesses, were to him all expressive of the race or battle of life, of his own efforts after victory and success, or of the many spectators who from heaven above were interested in his struggles and warfare. As a preacher we may well imagine the Apostle illustrating his discourses with vivid and impressive descriptions of the strivings and races of which his ancestors had often been willing and eager spectators—urging upon them as immortal beings, with all the earnestness and eloquence of which he was capable, at one time, to fight the good fight of faith; at another, to run with patience the race that is set before them; at another, in such language as that of our text, "I press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God."

The words "forgetting the things that are behind and reaching forth unto those things which are before" are all descriptive of the attitude, the eagerness, and the determination of the contestants. At the end of the race-course is the pole or mark, and upon it the eye of the runner is keenly fixed. His body is so placed as to secure the safest, easiest, and the most rapid motion. He turns not to the right hand or to the left. The things that are behind—the point from which he started, the spectators of the commencement of the race, the feelings and passions that moved them as they watched with eager gaze the progress of the runners, the shouts and cries of fellow-competitors for the prize, the stumbles and falls that have already impeded his flight, the obstacles and difficulties he has had thus far to meet and overcome, all the strivings and efforts he has put forth to gain his present point on the race-course; nay, everything about himself or others that formerly occupied his time and attention—are all completely forgotten. He who turns for one moment to think of any one of these things, retards his progress. The successful combatant is unconscious of all such things. His whole body and mind are bound up in one thing. He sees only the mark. He has but one aim, and that is to reach it—to reach it before he falls down from exhaustion—to touch it first in order of those who started for the goal. Here was complete absorption in one idea. And all this, which the Apostle had probably witnessed over and over again, suggests to his mind the true principle of success in the Christian's career. He too forgets the things which are behind; he too reaches forth toward the things that are before; he too has his eye fixed upon the mark for the prize which is ever before him in the race-course of life.

We are by no means to understand by the Apostle's words that it is our duty as Christians to endeavor to obliterate all the past from our minds. Were this the Apostle's meaning, that we should by some means annihilate the past and enter upon every day as if it were our birthday or the commencement of our life, such a course would not only deprive us of the pleasures of the past which can by memory and association be enjoyed over and over again, but also of the lessons of wisdom which it is clearly intended we should derive from experience. Were this possible we would greatly be the losers. There are times when we love to linger on our childish days and youthful years—on the days when we knew but little of those dangerous and destructive forces of evil that are in the world, when innocence shone from our laughing eyes and happy voices. Our memory sheds a halo of glory around the time when we learned to say our prayers at a mother's knee, or looked up with obedience in our hearts to the authoritative words of a loving father. Our early lessons at school, our choice of a trade or profession, all the steps by which we advanced from one stage of life to another, the friendships we formed, the tears of childhood, the trials of youth, the difficulties that met us in our onward path, must leave their traces behind; so that, though it were desirable, we will find it impossible to obliterate the past. We are very much what the past has made us. The circumstances in which we were born, the influences that surrounded our youth, our education, at school or college—such things are traceable in our present features, and habits, and opinions. As you and I stand before each other at this moment, we are, so to speak, the photographs of our past lives. We judge each other by the habits and opinions which we have been forming through many years And even in the case of a man who has completely changed from a vicious to a virtuous life, or from unbelief and hatred of God to true piety, there are traces of the dark and terrible past which can never be obliterated. Our deeds of wrong, our departures from truth, our pursuit of pleasure have made indelible marks upon our hearts and lives which certainly in this life can never be wholly removed.

We understand the Apostle to mean by the words, "forgetting the things which are behind," not a conscious, determined effort to obliterate from memory the many traces of the past, but that unconscious forgetfulness of the things that are behind that arises from the mind being engrossed in one object. We need not confine the illustration of the principle to the domain of religious life, for the men who have attained success in life are those who forget the things that are behind in their pursuit of those which are before. Your own experience will tell you that your most successful efforts have been made when everything seemed to be shut out from your mind but that present work on which you were engaged. The student who would master a science or language must not be contented with the acquirements he has made in the past, but he must strive after newer and higher attainments. The preacher illustrated this by referring to a well-known surgeon, who was unconscious of anything away from the operation on which he was engaged, and when he had finished it he fell helplessly on his couch, and then great drops of sweat came from every pore, and his hands trembled. It is in this way that all great ends are accomplished. The battle that is to decide a nation's freedom is won as the result of deep concentration on one point. The discoveries of science are made by men who, forgetting the things that are behind, are reaching toward those which are before.

Now, apply this to religion when we begin the Christian race, there are many things to draw away our attention. Before the period of our conversion ours may have been a dark and terrible history. In spite of the warnings and tears and prayers of parents and friends, we may have feverishly drunk the cup of pleasure to the very dregs. Now, one who has been turned from all this shame to the service of God, has this difficulty to surmount, viz.: of not marring his zeal for God's service by a too frequent and morbid remembering of the past. Oh, in despair we are ready to cry, "Could I but extinguish that terrible past, could I kill the phantom out of my brain, how differently would I follow my Master." But every time such a thought presses itself upon your mind, learn to look to Christ the more steadfastly! It is by being engrossed in the service of Christ that you will forget the past of guilt and shame. It is only by a true consecration to Christ, it is only by being actuated by one ennobling purpose, that the past will fade from view.

But for one who, like the Apostle, is far advanced in the Christian race, these words, "forgetting the things which are behind," have a very different meaning. He could look upon his past life with satisfaction. But for him to think of his own sufferings, or conflicts, or victories was impossible, for his mind was ever filled with an ennobling purpose. And so let us beware of looking with delight upon the past. If our hearts are truly fixed upon a worthy object, let the word "forward" be our motto. Let us be so bound up in the progress we are making every moment that we shall never think of past progress and past victories.

"Reaching forth unto those things which are before," express, then, not insensibility to the past, but that unconsciousness which arises from the mind being animated by one object, and bound up in it. Those things that are before and the mark for the prize do not express one and the same thing. The mark, it is true, is one of the things that are before, but there are other things that lie along the line of race that are helps and guides to the runners. The foot-race was run in the stadium, an oblong area, open at one end and rounded in a semi circular form at the other, along the sides of which were the raised tiers of seats on which the spectators sat. The judge was stationed by the goal, which was clearly visible from the one end of the stadium to the other. The goal was a long pole, on which the laurel crown was hung, so that as well as this pole there would be a variety of objects in the line of the race-course that would easily be taken in by the eye of each contestant, these diminishing in number as he advanced toward the goal. The pole marked the end of the race-course, but to an eager runner it would not give an accurate idea of distance. Some objects before him, such as a stone lying on his way, or small poles indicating degrees of distance, would be a great aid, as the competitors hurried past. An object on the course, their relative speed would be instantly known, leading to renewed effort. We are all well aware of the influence which intermediate stages have upon us, as we pursue our way. Every mile-stone speaks to us of progress. As the eye catches it in the distance we put more force into our steps. As we ascend a mountain every peak becomes our guide and monitor. The sailor even has imaginary lines drawn across the ocean by which he can measure distance and speed. In striving to attain these points we may be said to be reaching forth toward those things which are before.

What, then, my brethren, is analagous to this in the Christian race? To answer this we must understand what the Apostle means by the mark for the prize. The mark and the prize are two distinct objects. In the Grecian game the one was a pole and the other was a crown, and in all contests we must distinguish between the mark and the prize. At school the mark for the prize is a certain amount of knowledge. The prize may be anything you like—a book or a medal. In business the mark for the prize of success is knowledge, experience, and integrity. The prize may be money or property. And in the same way the mark for the prize of the Christian is perfection of character. And in this case the prize is the blessedness of Heaven. That perfection of character is the mark and the blessedness of Heaven, the prize is evident from the context. In the eleventh verse, the resurrection of the dead is a term denoting the happiness of the saints. That, in the Apostle's estimation, is the end to be gained. But the means to that end is following after Christ. Such perfection he does not possess now; it is only before his mind as a future possibility. "Brethren," he says, "I count not myself to have apprehended, or to be thus perfect; but this one thing I do—I press forward."

If, then, the mark for the prize is perfection of character, the things that are before us, and that are making intermediate stages between our present point and the goal that lies at the end of the race, are the various degrees and qualities of Christian character that are steps toward ultimate perfection. We should be ever reaching forth toward more love, greater devotion, profounder wisdom, higher knowledge of the truth. The Christian runner can never be satisfied with his present attainments. What he has gained this day is now one of the things that are behind, and which will be immediately forgotten as his eye fixes itself upon another point to be attained. So long as he is in this life, it must ever be a progress. As he conquers one sin, it only reveals another sin to be conquered. As he feels the delightful influence of the first rays of the love of God that have fallen upon him, it makes him open his heart to receive more and more of that love. As to the knowledge of God, he will feel as Newton felt with regard to the knowledge of God's works—that he has but picked up a pebble here and there on the sea-shore. As to his faith in Christ, he will realize that all his past acts of faith are nothing. As he rejoices in the spirituality of feeling with which he can now draw near to God, he will remember with humility how many Christian brethren there are who have attained to heights of spiritual thought and feeling that tower far above him; and as he engages in work to advance the name and kingdom of Christ Jesus, other work will press upon him; new powers for working will arise within him; a field of large enterprise, of new possibilities will spread out before him. He will feel that as yet he has done nothing, and that every moment he must be up and doing. "Forward," and not "backward," is the Christian's motto.

"Reaching forth toward the things that are before, I press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God." The degrees and stages that mark a Christian's career are all pointing toward their end—perfection. Now, whence does the Apostle derive the idea of perfection of character? Not from himself, nor from any of his brethren in the Church. Looking at himself and all others he can only see imperfection, failure, debts. But the ideal of perfection is the life and character of the Lord Jesus Christ. To be perfect even as he was perfect is the mark for the prize. In Christ is the highest possible pattern of human excellence. He not only exhibited in the highest degree those qualities of honesty, truthfulness, zeal which men at all times admire in one another. But a heavenliness of purity and goodness shone from Him, such as no man had ever witnessed before. His was the highest form of devotion. His communion with the spirits of the upper world was perfect. His sympathy with man was so subtle and sensitive that at the touch of the believer his manhood or virtue went out from him to her. In Christ was purity incarnate, transcending all the maxims and speculations of philosophers. Here was holiness of walk and conversation such as had never been witnessed upon the earth.

What the Apostle conceived Christ to be, he resolved to be. To attain likeness of Christ he determined to press forward.

We must notice here, my brethren, the grand difference between the mark in the Christian race and that of the illustration in the text. The latter is at a well-known and easily-defined distance from the starting-point. But as perfection of character can only be attained at the end of life, when death shall finally separate us from sin and all its woes, the race of each believer will continue throughout all his life. We must remember that just as in certain lights, sometimes, to the traveler a mountain or tree or house seems near at hand when it is really as yet many miles away, so every step toward Christ—every advance we make in likeness to Him—will only reveal to us how very far we are from His character. As we journey on, the object upon which our eye is fixed will seem always to recede from us. Sometimes we will lose sight of it altogether, and when in our despair we think we have lost it forever, it will again burst upon our view. In the days of our health and vigorous manhood, as we may be but half way on the journey, the goal will sometimes seem far away. And yet the Christian does not despair, for so long as he sees the mark he may be sure he is advancing toward it. If he is laid low on a bed of sickness, from which he never hopes to recover, strange to say that mark, toward which he had ever been striving, seems to have been brought suddenly near him. Should he, in God's mercy, be spared to rise up once more, he need not wonder that as he walks forth into the world again with new life and new hopes, the goal or mark for the prize will appear now far in the distance. And when at last the Christian dies the experience he will have will be something akin to that of the disciples. when, after the storm had been allayed at the command of their Master, their ship was brought suddenly to the shore. As the Grecian runner at length caught the pole on which the garland was hung, so the Christian dying in the arms of Jesus will seem to have caught hold of him at last. Clasping the mark for the prize, the spirit of a man as soon as it leaves this world will mount up to the skies to receive from the Judge who had watched the race all along, who had secretly supported and cheered on the runner, to receive from him the never-fading crown of life.

Let us comfort ourselves with this thought that, not as in the Grecian game, it was only one or at most two or three of the contestants who were the victors, and who therefore received the prize, in the Christian race every one who presses forward will be sure to receive from day to day the blessing of God's strengthening grace, and will in the end attain to a likeness of the Holy Jesus.

Let us make the Apostle's words our own. I press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God. You see he seems to put the prize second in importance to the mark for the prize. As much as to say, "Make it your one object to attain the mark which will entitle you to the prize. Do not think of the prize only. Think first and foremost of the mark." Be earnest about attaining perfection. The time will come when you will consider with satisfaction the prize. But you have nothing to do with the prize just now.

Mr. Mitchell continued in this strain, impressing forcibly the lesson of his text, and showing its appropriateness to the closing Sabbath of the year.

A PAINFUL CHURCH INCIDENT.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Saturday says: "Yesterday one of our churches, which has recently lost its Pastor, was thrown open for Chistmas worship, and a talented gentleman from an adjoining city was selected to conduct the services, including communion. Unfortunately, this gentleman had been induced by some of his friends to partake of Christmas egg-nogg. All unused to a beverage having a spirituous liquor for one of its ingredients, the gentleman's head was somewhat affected by his potations. We are not informed that he had drank deeply. The officiating gentleman managed to get through the services with considerable propriety until he commenced the discourse. His subject was the 'Widow's Mite,' and his sermon had been duly prepared. But he wandered sadly and talked at random, skipping from one topic to another, until it was painfully evident that he was not in fit condition for such a solemn occasion. At last, after he had talked about an hour, he seemed suddenly to have made up his mind that it was necessary for him to say something personal. He commenced to talk about the liability of frail human nature to err, and hinted at the fact that he had erred. By this time the Wardens of the church had communicated with each other quietly, and passed the word around that the people, who were not many, had better drop out one by one. This was accomplished in a quiet and dignified way. They did not leave in a body, with a noise, but simply got up one by one and passed out, leaving the eloquent man talking to empty benches. The utmost decorum was preserved, and the strategy as well as the dignity of the congregation, placed as it was in a most perplexing situation, is highly commended."

A MOTHER-IN-LAW'S VICTORY.

The St. Louis *Republican* relates this story: "Mrs. Mayne, a stylish lady of Philadelphia, settled in Belle Plaine, Minn., some years ago. She brought with her a pretty daughter, Annie. The two made a flutter in Belle Plaine society. They had charming city ways, and refinement and money. They became social leaders, and Annie had her pick and choice of all the young men on the country side. At length George P. Giles captured and bore her away to matrimony, but not from her mother. In fact Giles did not care to disturb the close relations that had existed between the daughter and mother. She was likely to be very good to the young couple, and make quite an exceptional mother-in-law. She fitted up a home for the young couple, at a cost of $8,000, and added 120 acres of land, and there was no visible reason why they should not all live in clover. But the mother-in-law began to assert herself at times and upon occasions as the governing head of that family, and it happened that Giles had his views too. They quarreled upon all subjects—religion, politics, and even the weather—and the latter became very stormy about Giles' house. Giles began to go away from home to find little sunshiny spots, and one day when he returned Mrs. Mayne and his wife were gone. They were soon heard from in Philadelphia. Giles set up some claims to property, and his mother-in-law contested them. The United States Marshal replevined the household goods which the mother had furnished her daughter withal, and the United States District Court gave everything, bag and baggage, to the triumphant mother-in-law."

CONTRIBUTION FOR A CHURCH IN OREGON.

The Portland *Oregonian* has this paragraph: "Bishop Morris, now in New-York City, has written a letter to Rev. L. H. Wells, in which he says that he has secured $500 for the erection of a church at Pendleton, Umatilla County. The money will be paid in February on the following conditions: 1. The church is to be named 'The Church of the Redeemer;' 2. $500 must be collected from the people of Pendleton, and paid into the hands of the Treasurer, before we can receive the other. 3. Not one cent of debt must be incurred in building the church. 4. The people of Pendleton must contribute all that reasonably could be expected of them. Of this the Bishop has left Rev. L. H. Wells the judge, and he fixes it at $700 at least. If these conditions are not complied with before the Bishop comes in the Spring, the $500 are to be given to Weston, in the same county."

THE COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Dec. 26.—Cotton firm; demand fair; Middling, 14c.; Low Middling, 13⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 12⅞c.; net receipts, 2,225 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,148 bales; coastwise, 3,624 bales; sales, 2,173 bales; stock, 83,146 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 26.—Cotton firm; Middling, 14c.; Low Middling, 13½c.; Good Ordinary, 13c.; net receipts, 2,024 bales; exports coastwise, 310 bales; sales, 2,500 bales; stock, 73,035 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 26.—Cotton—Demand active; held higher; Middling, 14⅛c.; net receipts, 8,816 bales; gross, 10,330 bales; sales, 6,500 bales; stock, 234,457 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 26.—Cotton—Net receipts, 1,915 bales; exports, to the Continent, 3,650 bales; coastwise, 906 bales; stock, 103,162 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 26.—Cotton—Net receipts, 2,708 bales; stock, 69,131 bales.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Dec. 26.—A firm tone is noticeable in the Wool market this week for all kinds of fleeces, and the sales, though not very extensive, have been at full prices. The advance in fleeces has been from 1½c.@2c. ⅌ lb. from the lowest point some few weeks ago, and any further advance will depend somewhat on the turn the dry-goods market takes in the new year. Holders feel that Fleece Wool is good property to carry at present, and are very indifferent about selling, and a large portion of the stock continues to be withdrawn from the market for higher prices; 120,000 lbs. Ohio have been taken during the week, principally XX, at 55c., and choice No. 1 at 55c.@56c., and the market is firm at these prices for straight lots. In Michigan Fleeces 68,000 lbs. have been sold, mostly at 51c.@52c., and the market is firm. Combing and Delaine continues in steady demand at previous prices; some 58,000 lbs. have been sold, mostly at 58c.@62c., and this description continues to be sold up close. There is still a dull feeling for low grades of Pulled, and it is difficult to place at satisfactory prices. Choice Maine and Eastern Wool still keeps up at good prices, but considerable Western on the market could not be forced off at over 40c.@45c. ⅌ lb.; the sales have been light, comprising 107,000 lbs. for the week. The sales of California have been 210,000 lbs., which is a fair business considering the quiet tone of the market for other kinds. The sales have been principally from 27c.@32c. for Spring, and 19½c.@29c. for Fall; a lot of 12,000 lbs. Medium Fall, entirely free, sold at 25c., and this may be considered a fair quotation for good lots of this description. Fall Wool is always a difficult article to sell as the number of buyers is limited. The suspension of the Elliott Felting Mills, large consumers of Fall Wool, was rather a surprise to the trade the past week, as this mill has had the reputation of being a close buyer, and has been considered good for any Wool they purchased. It is believed the loss will be comparatively small. The sales of the week embrace Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces, No. 2 to XX, at 52c.@56c.; Michigan, 49c.@52½c.; Western, 45c.@52c.; Combing and Delaine, 57c.@62c.; Unwashed and Unmerchantable, 32c.@41c.; Tub-washed, 56c.@58c.; Scoured, 50c.@85c.; Super and Extra Pulled, 40c.@57½c.; California Spring, 27c.@32c.; California Fall, 19½c.@29c.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—Cattle flat; a considerable number go over to next week; Inferior Mixed lots, $2@$2 50; Stockers, $2 75@$3 75; Butchers', $2 25@$4 50; Common to Extra Shipping, $4 25@$6 25; shipments, 1,500 head. Hogs—Receipts, 2,400; everything taken, but at 10c.@15c. lower; Poor to Common, $6@$6 40; Medium, $6 50@$6 65; Good to Choice, $6 70@$6 90; Extra, $7@$7 10; shipments, 2,600. Sheep scarce and dull; Poor to Choice, $3@$5 50.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 26.

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new....120⅞	200 Lake Shore...... 80⅜
17,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67....121⅞	400 do.......b3. 80½
30,000 U. S. C. 5s, '81.113⅜	1000 do.......... 80½
10,000 Tenn. 6s, N. S. 58	100 do.......... 80⅜
1,000 C. R. I. & P. 7s.108	100 do.......s3. 80¼
5,000 Cen. Pac. G. B. 96⅛	100 do.......... 80⅜
5,000 do.......... 96	200 do.......b3. 80⅜
1,000 Ft. Wayne 1st.109½	100 do.......s3. 80¼
9,000 Harlem 1st...108	100 do.......... 80⅜
5,000 Un. Pac. 1st... 93⅛	400 Erie Railway.... 27¼
25,000 Un. Pac. S. F. 78½	100 do.......b3. 27¼
100 Pacific Mail...... 36½	400 do.......... 27¼
400 do.......s3. 36⅝	300 Warren Railroad. 90
100 Mich. Central.... 82½	300 North-western.... 46⅜
800 Western Union.... 78¾	400 do.......b3. 46½
10 do.......... 79	600 do.......s3. 46⅜
100 do.......b3. 78⅞	500 do.......s3. 46¼
500 do.......s3. 78¾	200 do.......... 46¼
100 do.......b3. 78⅞	200 St. Paul........ 36⅜
400 do.......... 78¾	700 do.......... 36⅝
200 Ill. Central...... 99	100 Toledo & Wab.... 23⅛
610 Union Pacific.... 35	100 do.......... 23
100 do.......b30. 35⅛	100 C., C. & I. C..... 9⅞

MONDAY, Dec. 28—A. M.

The Bank Statement of averages compares as follows with those of the previous week and of the corresponding date last year:

	Dec. 26.	Dec. 19.	Dec. 27, '73.
Loans	$283,665,300	$285,409,800	$257,735,100
Specie	13,397,100	13,619,500	28,676,100
Legal tenders	47,163,400	47,931,700	44,182,500
Deposits	213,889,600	215,707,800	195,280,100
Circulation	24,610,100	24,731,600	27,240,000

Sub-Treasury balances:

Coin	$50,403,661	$51,110,463	$52,396,059
Currency	46,395,254	47,425,007	24,584,563

It is evident from the decrease of $1,744,500 in Loans and $1,818,200 in Deposits that the employment for Money is materially diminished, owing to the liquidation of the week in the Stock market, and this in spite of the liberal investments of the Banks in Government Bonds, charged usually to loan account. As to the decrease of $222,400 in the item of Specie, there is less mystery than on Saturday week. The shipments of Gold Coin for the week are $1,700,000; the Customs payments foot up $1,110,000—together $2,810,000, while the Sub-Treasury has paid out in all $2,025,000 for interest and $922,000 for Bonds redeemed, in addition to the sale of $500,000 Gold on Thursday, making $3,447,000 altogether. It must be, therefore, that the Specie average is a rising as the previous Saturday's was doubtless a falling one. The moderate loss of Legal Tenders, $768,300 in the average, accompanied by a decrease of $121,500 in the circulation, calls for no special remark, although many of the Banks have received considerable sums from the country during the week in excess of their shipments. The surplus reserve, above the 25 ⅌ cent. required by National Bank rule, is now $7,088,100, against $7,624,250 in last statement, a decrease of $536,150.

Money has been in abundant supply all the week. The rates were 3@4½ ⅌ cent. for call loans on stock collaterals, with occasional exceptions at 2½ and at 5. Discounts of prime commercial paper are easy at 5½@6 ⅌ cent. The borrowing demand for stocks for delivery on sales for short account was quite brisk early in the week, but later was much diminished by the partial closing of the short interest in some cases, and by the free use of contracts on sellers' option in a few of the leading stocks, such as Western Union and Lake Shore, substituted for the more cumbersome and inconvenient method of daily borrowing. The time-contract system is vastly easier for permanent engagements, though it partly serves to conceal from the generality of operators the real extent of the short interest at any given time. The extensive sales on seller's option formed the most noticeable feature of the week, though representing for the most part the renewal of maturing engagements, rather than the making of fresh contracts for a decline. The purchases of cash stock, accompanying these sales, furnished the bears with a good supply for the time being, and made stocks somewhat abundant in the loan market.

The general course of prices, as will be seen from the subjoined table, has been very irregular. The lowest points were reached on Monday, in a majority of the speculatives, on the closing up of contracts for account of the broker who made such an illegitimate use of his credit by extravagant purchases of Wabash, after his money was all gone. The confusion attending those settlements, with some degree of unreasoning alarm, amounting almost to a panic, depressed Pacific Mail to 33⅝, Lake Shore to 78⅜, North-western to 43, Wabash to 22¼, Ohios to 29⅜, St. Paul to 35⅛, Union Pacific to 33⅜, and a few others in proportion, while Western Union stood comparatively firm. The latter was especially singled out for attack on Thursday, in the dullness usual on the eve of a holiday, and under large offerings on sixty days, sellers' option, was depressed at one time to 78⅛, ex-dividend, but recovered on Saturday to 78⅞. North-western has been extensively dealt in, and since the partial break-down of Monday has exhibited a good degree of strength. Lake Shore also came in for a fair share of attention, but, as usual, found numerous friends at every moderate decline, and at the end of the week rose one per cent. with ease in a few minutes. The general tone of the market was firm at the last on a small day's business. On the whole, the week has been marked by a considerable covering of short contracts by leading operators, notably in Pacific Mail. Some of the prices of stocks a year ago are quite interesting in comparison with present quotations, particularly of Erie, Wabash, North-western, St. Paul, and Western Union. In the investment stocks a very light business was done, and they were hardly at all affected by the eccentric movements of the rest. Rock Island shows a handsome advance for the week. New-York Central, Harlem, and the stocks of the coal roads have remained steady and dull. Michigan Central has improved two per cent.

Gold opened on Monday at 111 7-16 and ruled dull and firm until Thursday, when the clique appear to have taken advantage of the expected specie shipments to advance the price to 111⅞ and on Saturday to 112 1-16. It is believed that a comfortable amount of long gold was marketed by means of the operation. Loans were finally much easier and in favor of borrowers, after having ruled in the lenders' favor during most of the week. The Customs were unusually light, only $1,110,000. These and the sums exported were more than balanced by the coin payments from the Sub-Treasury for interest and called bonds, and the half-million gold sale.

Sterling exchange has been firm, though not active, and the rates for sight drafts are without alteration, $4 90½ nominal, and $4 89¾@$4 90 for actual business in prime. Sixty-day bills are fully ½ a cent dearer since Saturday week, at $4 85½ for business. The nominal rate of the leading drawers was advanced on Thursday to $4 86, on the ease of money in London. The Bank of England rate is still six ⅌ cent., but money is about 1 ⅌ cent. cheaper in open market. The Bank gained £187,000 bullion for the week ending with Thursday, and made a further gain on that day of £272,000. Our bonds were last quoted in London almost exactly as on Saturday, the 19th; 1865s, old, 106¾; 1867s, 107@107⅛; 10-40s, 104⅛; new fives, 103⅛; Erie, 24⅝@24¾.

Governments have steadily improved on a continued investment demand, and are higher by about 1 ⅌ cent. for the leading descriptions. The business, though heavy, has been much checked by the scarcity of bonds. All sorts of contrivances are resorted to for the purpose of effecting deliveries, as it is next to impossible to borrow. Something like a million, of various kinds, was taken from the foreign bankers during the week, mostly 1862s bought in Frankfort. The large advance in Government stocks shows the remarkable plethora of capital already seeking investment, and when the January dividends shall have come out it is altogether likely that the best class of dividend-paying stocks will participate in the improvement, especially as the prices of Governments are so extremely high already.

COURSE OF THE MARKET—THE WEEK.

		Dec. 27, 1873.
Gold	111½@112 1-16@111⅞	110⅜
United States 5-20s, 1865, May	117½@¼@118	115½
United States 5-20s, 1867, Jan.	120⅞@121⅞	118½
United States 5s, 1881	113⅛@113½	111⅛
Central Pacific 6s	95¼@96	96
Union Pacific 6s	92½@93½	85
New-York Central	100½@101	97⅞
Harlem	127½@128	119½
Erie	27¼@26⅞@27¼	44½
Lake Shore	79⅛@78⅜@81@79¼@80⅜	76
Wabash	22¾@22¼@24½@23	49½
Rock Island	101¼@101⅜@101½@101¾	99⅝
North-western	43@46⅜@45⅜@46⅝@46¼	55¾
North-western Pref.	58½@53@60¾@60¼	69½
O. & M.	30@29⅜@31½@30⅜@31@30¾	30¼
St. Paul	36⅛@35⅛@37¼@35⅞@36⅝	41¼
St. Paul Pref.	56½@57	64¾
Union Pacific	34@33⅜@35¾@34⅞@35	30¼
West. U.	81¾@79(ex div.)@80½@78⅛@78¾	72⅝
Pac. Mail	36½@33⅝@37⅝@36@36⅞@36⅜	38½

The following returns of railroad earnings from Jan. 1 to latest dates reported are taken from the *Financial Chronicle*:

	Including.	1874.	1873.
Atlantic & Pac.	2d week Dec.	$4,764,649	$4,756,138
Bur., C. R. & M.	2d week Dec.	1,148,129	1,087,951
Central Pacific	Month Nov.	13,138,903	12,803,027
C., C., C. & I.	Month Nov.	3,791,777	4,481,923
Ill. Central	Month Nov.	7,135,540	7,564,634
Ind., B. & W.	1st week Dec.	1,539,213	1,441,203
Mar. & Cin.	2d week Dec.	1,987,432	2,040,012
Mich. Central	2d week Dec.	7,225,329	7,147,912
Mo., K. & Texas	Month Nov.	2,898,025	3,158,718
Ohio & Miss.	Month Nov.	3,336,086	3,389,746
St. L., A. & T. H.	2d week Dec.	1,143,587	1,266,319
St. L., I. M. & S.	2d week Dec.	3,046,016	2,428,242
Tol., P. & W.	2d week Dec.	1,024,662	1,176,693
Tol., W. & W.	2d week Dec.	4,879,188	5,502,473
Union Pacific	Month Oct.	8,662,123	8,536,611

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS DEC. 26.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing—Bid.	Asked.
Western Union	78⅞	78⅛	78¾	78⅞
Pacific Mail	36⅞	36⅛	36⅜	36½
New-York Central	101	100⅜	100¾	101
Harlem	..	..	127	128
Erie	27¼	26⅞	27⅛	27¼
Lake Shore	80½	79¼	80¼	80⅜
Wabash	23⅜	22⅞	22¾	23
Wabash Preferred	38	38	..	..
North-western	46¾	45⅜	46¼	46⅜
North-western Preferred	60½	59⅞	60	60⅜
Milwaukee & St. Paul	36⅞	35⅞	36⅜	36⅝
Mil. & St. Paul Pref	..	..	56½	57
Ohio & Mississippi	31	30⅜	30⅝	30⅞
Rock Island	101¾	101⅛	101½	101⅝
Illinois Central	99	98¾	98¾	99
Union Pacific	35⅜	34⅞	35	35⅛
C., B. & Quincy	..	..	107	108
Chicago & Alton	104½	104½	104	105
Chicago & Alton Pref	..	..	109	112
Panama	..	..	114¼	115½
Pittsburg	88¾	88¾	88¼	88½
Fort Wayne	..	..	93⅛	93½
Michigan Central	82½	82⅜	82⅜	82⅝
Morris & Essex	..	..	95¾	96
New-Jersey Central	107¾	107½	107¼	107¾
Del., Lack. & Western	..	..	109⅛	109½
Missouri Pacific	..	..	46½	47
Hannibal & St. Joseph	..	..	24½	25¼
C., C. & Indiana Central	9⅞	9⅞	9¾	10
Am. District Tel. Co.	..	..	..	38½
Atl. & Pacific Tel. Co.	..	..	19	19½
Quicksilver	..	..	33½	34
Quicksilver Preferred	..	..	43	44½
Adams Express	..	..	116¼	117¼
Wells-Fargo Express	..	..	83	83¼
American Express	61¾	61¾	61½	62
United States Express	62¾	62¾	62	62¾
Canton Co.	60	59½	59½	60½

Washington advices report the Internal Revenue receipts for the month, so far, at $7,700,000, including $650,000 on Saturday. Eight millions called bonds have been received for redemption since Dec. 1, leaving $9,000,000 still outstanding. The Treasury holds $385,330,000 bonds to secure circulation, and $15,330,000 to secure public deposits. The total National Bank note circulation is $349,600,000, of which $2,250,000 are in gold notes. The shipments of legal tenders and fractional currency for the past week amount to $2,400,000.

The coupons due Jan. 1 on bonds of the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad Company of 1871 will be paid in gold by F. P. James & Co., No. 40 Wall street.

The semi-annual interest on the first mortgage bonds of the Geneva, Ithaca and Athens Railroad Company will be paid Jan. 2 at the Metropolitan National Bank.

The Bank of North America has declared a dividend of *Four ⅌ Cent.*, free of tax, payable Jan. 2.

The Manufacturers' and Builders' Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Four ⅌ Cent.*, payable Jan 10.

The Bowery National Bank has declared a dividend of *Six ⅌ Cent.*, payable Jan 2.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 26, 1874.

Business in the wholesale line, down town, has been on a very limited scale to-day. The movements in the leading kinds of domestic produce have been unimportant, and indications of no remarkable alteration in values. The Produce and Cotton Exchanges were closed, standing adjourned from Christmas Eve to Monday, Dec. 28. And in general merchandise, transactions were light in most instances, apart from groceries, and, as a rule, were based on previous quotations. In accordance with our annual custom, we herewith present an interesting and suggestive series of tables of comparative prices of the principal descriptions of produce and merchandise at the close of each of the last two years. At the close of last year gold was quoted at 110⅛; to-day it left off at 112.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Cotton, bales	6,459	Pea-nuts, bags	867
Flour, bbls	1,420	Pork, pks	300
Wheat, bushels	13,600	Oil-cake, pks	500
Corn, bushels	35,151	Lard, tcs	322
Oats, bushels	5,432	Dressed Hogs, No	1,200
Barley, bushels	500	Butter, pks	1,514
Peas, bushels	156	Cheese, pks	1,206
B. W. Flour, bags	185	Cut-meats, pks	20
Bees-wax, pks	2	Rice, pks	58
C. S. Oil, bbls	196	Resin, bbls	3,113
Copper, bbls	15	Spirits Turp., bbls	20
Dried Fruit, pks	38	Sugar, hhds	650
Eggs, bbls	497	Starch, pks	550
Flaxseed, bags	2	Skins, bales	8
Hides, No	966	Sumac, bags	708
Hides, bdls	499	Tea, pks	2
Leather, sides	6,214	Tobacco, hhds	27
Moss, bales	30	Tobacco, pks	1,117
Molasses, bbls	2,123	Wool, bales	1

ASHES—Quiet, at former rates.

Comparative Prices in New-York at the Close of

	1872.	1873.	1874.
Pot, ⅌ 100 lbs.	$8 50@..	$6 75@$7 25	$6 50
Pearl	..@..	..@..	8 50

BRICKS—Held very firmly, but without much activity.

Comparative Prices in New-York at the Close of

	1873.	1874.
Common Hard, ⅌ 1,000	$4 00@$8 25	$3 00@$8 00
Croton, ⅌ 1,000	14 00@17 00	12 00@14 00
Philadelphia Front	33 50@37 50	28 00@32 00

COAL—Steady, but generally in light demand.

Prices of Coal in New-York at the Close of

	1873.	1874.
Liverpool House Cannel	..@$20 00	$18 00@..
Anthracite, ⅌ 2,000 lbs.	$5 50@ 6 50	5 00@$6 25

COFFEE—Rio in active request at an advance of ¼c.@⅜c. ⅌ lb., with sales reported of 4,500 bags by the Alice Taintor, at 18¾c.; 1,000 bags by the Ontario at 19c.; 2,796 bags by the Fido at full rates, and 1,900 bags by the Merrimack, (making the aggregate sales from this cargo, thus far, 7,352 bags,) within the range of 18½c.@19½c., leaving the stock in first hands here this evening 16,818 bags. Other kinds strong and wanted.

Prices of Coffee in New-York at the Close of

	1872.	1873.	1874.
Java, ⅌ lb	*19c.@21c.	*30c.@34¼c.	*25c.@28½c.
Rio, in b'd, ⅌ lb	*16c.@19c.	23¾c.@27c.	17¾c.@20c.

*Gold, free.

COTTON—No business of moment has been reported in this line. Quotations have not varied.

Prices of Cotton at the Close of

	1872.	1873.	1874.
Low Middling, ⅌ lb	..@..	15½@15⅞	13¾@14⅛
Middling, ⅌ lb	20¼@21¼	16⅜@16¾	14¼@14⅜

FISH—Trade has been comparatively tame. Values have not varied materially.

Comparative Prices in New-York at the Close of

	1873.	1874.
Dry Cod, ⅌ cwt	$4 75@$5 75	$5 50@$6 50
No. 1 Mackerel, ⅌ bbl	14 00@26 00	10 50@14 00
Pickled Herring, ⅌ bbl	3 50@ 6 00	4 75@ 7 00
Smoked Herring, ⅌ box	16@ 26	25@ 35

FLOUR, MEAL, AND GRAIN—The Produce Exchange having held no business session to-day, the outside dealings were of little moment and productive of no notable variations in prices.

Prices of Breadstuffs in New-York at the Close of

	1873.	1874.
Super. State Flour, ⅌ bbl.	$5 50@$6 10	$4 15@$4 65
Extra State Flour, ⅌ bbl	6 40@ 8 00	4 85@ 6 50
Super. West. Flour, ⅌ bbl	5 50@ 6 10	4 15@ 4 65
Extra West. Flour, ⅌ bbl	6 40@11 00	4 75@ 8 25
Southern Flour, ⅌ bbl	6 75@11 00	4 65@ 7 75
Rye Flour, ⅌ bbl	4 50@ 5 85	4 00@ 5 40
Corn-meal, ⅌ bbl	3 50@ 4 55	4 00@ 4 90
White Wheat, ⅌ bushel	1 60@ 1 95	1 28@ 1 37
Red & Am. Wheat ⅌ bush	1 50@ 1 70	1 08@ 1 31
Corn, ⅌ bushel	76@ 88	86@ 96
Rye, ⅌ bushel	1 03@ 1 06	92@ 96
Barley, ⅌ bushel	1 35@ 1 80	1 30@ 1 67
Oats, ⅌ bushel	58@ 62	66@ 71½

HAY AND STRAW—In slack demand at previous prices:

Prices of Hay in New-York at the Close of

	1873.	1874.
North River Bale, ⅌ 100 lbs.	$1 00@$1 50	55c.@95c.
Straw, ⅌ 100 lbs	55@ 85	45c.@65c.

HEMP—Dull, but nominally steady.

Prices in New-York at the Close of

	1873.	1874.
American, ⅌ ton	$130@$250	$140@$270
Manila, ⅌ lb	*9½c.@9¾c.	*7¾c.@8½c.
Jute, ⅌ lb	*3½c.@5½c.	*3¾c.@5½c.
Jute Butts, ⅌ lb	2¾c.@2½c.	2¼c.@ ..

*Gold.

HIDES—Dull and weak. Receipts this week, 51,993 Hides; sales, 37,870 Hides, and 200 bales do.; stock, to-day, 248,900 Hides, and 1,188 bales do.

Prices of Hides in New-York at the Close of

	1873. Gold.	1874. Gold.
Buenos Ayres, ⅌ lb	26½c.@27½c.	24½c.@26½c.
Rio Grande, ⅌ lb	26c. @	@24c.

HOPS—Firm, though rather quiet.

Prices Current in New-York at the Close of

	1873.	1874.
New crop Domestic, ⅌ lb	24c.@40c.	35c.@50c.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Have been quite moderately sought after at essentially unchanged quotations.

Prices Current in New-York at the Close of

	1873.	1874.
Eastern Laths, ⅌ thousand	$1 75@$1 90	$1 75@
Rockland Lime, ⅌ bbl	1 10@ 1 75	1 00@ 1 65
Eastern Spruce Lumber, ⅌ 1,000 ft	16 00@19 00	14 00@17 00

LEATHER—A moderate demand has been noted for supplies at firm prices:

Prices of Sole Leather in New-York at the Close of

	1872.	1873.	1874.
Hemlock, Light & Med., ⅌ lb	27@34	25½@30	25@30

METALS—

Prices of Metals in New-York at the Close of

	1873.	1874.
Copper, Am. Ing., ⅌ lb	$ 24¾@ $ 25	$ 23¼@ $ 23½
Iron, Scotch Pig, ⅌ ton	42 00 @47 00	35 50 @40 00
Iron, Am., Pig	29 00 @35 00	22 00 @25 00
Iron, Sh't, Eng.,	*4½@ 8	4½@ 5½
Lead, Pig, ⅌ 100 lbs	*6 75 @ 7 00	*6 12½@ 6 87½
Spelter, Plates, ⅌ lb	*7¾@ 7⅝	*6⅞@ 7¼
Tin, Banca, ⅌ lb	*32 @ 32½	*25½@ 26
Tin, Straits, ⅌ lb	*28¼@ 28½	*22⅜@ 22½
Tin Plates, ⅌ box	*6 75 @10 50	*7 00 @10 00
Zinc, Sheet, ⅌ lb	*8⅝@ 8¾	*9¼@ 9¾

*Gold price.

MOLASSES—Some jobbing inquiry has been noted for new crop New-Orleans at steady rates, but market otherwise dull.

Price of Molasses in New-York at the Close of

	1872.	1873.	1874.
New-Orleans, ⅌ gall.	55c.@70c.	65c.@77c.	55c.@66c.
Cuba, ⅌ gallon	18c.@28c.	20c.@30c.	32c.@48c.

NAILS—Dull and weak in price.

Prices in New-York at the Close of

	1873.	1874.
Common Fence and Sheathing, ⅌ keg	$4 00@$4 50	$3 40@$3 50

NAVAL STORES—Have been attracting very little attention; values nominally as before.

Prices of Naval Stores in New-York at the Close of

	1873.	1874.
Spts. Turp., ⅌ gallon	$ 40½@$ 41	$ 36@$ ..
Tar, ⅌ bbl	2 87½@ 3 12½	2 25@ 2 37½
Resin, ⅌ 280 lbs	2 50 @ 5 00	2 15@ 7 50

OILS—Trade has been slow in nearly all kinds at about steady rates.

Prices of Oil in New-York at the Close of

	1873. Per gallon.	1874. Per gallon.
Crude Whale	$ 58 @$ 63	$ 62 @$ 67
Bleached Whale	69 @ 70	70 @ 73
Crude Sperm	1 50 @ 1 52½	1 65 @ 1 67½
Unbleached Sperm	1 70 @ ..	1 87½@ 1 90
Lard-oil	75 @ 80	1 02½@ 1 10
Red Oil	48 @ ..	60 @ ..
Linseed-oil	86 @ 87	77 @ 79
Olive-oil	1 15 @ ..	1 15 @ 1 20

PETROLEUM—Has been without activity, and quoted weak.

Prices of Petroleum in New-York at the Close of

	1873.	1874.
Crude, in bulk, ⅌ gallon	5¼c.@ 5½c.	5½c.@....
Refined, ⅌ gallon	13½c.@13⅝c.	11½c.@11⅝c.

PROVISIONS—Have been generally dull, on the basis of previous quotations.

Prices of Provisions in New-York at the Close of

	1873.	1874.
Mess Pork, ⅌ bbl	$16 00@$16 25	$19 50 @$20 50
Prime Pork, ⅌ bbl	13 00@	16 00 @ 17 00
Cut-meats, ⅌ lb	6@ 11½	7 @ 13
Mess Beef, ⅌ bbl	8 50@ 13 00	9 50 @ 12 50
Lard, ⅌ lb	8@ 8⅞	13¼@ 14½
State Butter, ⅌ lb	24@ 45	25 @ 45
Cheese, ⅌ lb	9@ 14¾	6 @ 16
Eggs, fresh, ⅌ doz	28@ 33	26 @ 32

RICE—Quiet at former figures.

Prices of Rice in New-York at the Close of

	1873.	1874.
Carolina, ⅌ 100 lbs	$7 25@$8 50	$7 00@$8 50

SALT—Has been in less demand, yet quoted steady.

Prices of Salt in New-York at the Close of

	1873.	1874.
Liverpool, Ground, ⅌ sack	$1 25	$1 00@$1 25
Turk's Island, ⅌ bushel	30	25@ 28

SEEDS—Have been slow of sale at the ruling figures.

Prices Current in New-York at the Close of

	1873.	1874.
Clover-seed, ⅌ lb	9½c.@ 9¾c.	10c. @10¼c.
Rough Flax, ⅌ bushel	$2 20@$2 30	$2 05@$2 40
Timothy, ⅌ bushel	3 25@ 3 50	2 75@ 2 85
Calcutta Linseed, ⅌ bu.	*2 40@ 2 42½	*2 35@ 2 37½

*Gold price.

SKINS—Steady, but quiet.

Prices Current at New-York at the Close of

	1873.	1874.
Honduras Deer, ⅌ lb	62½c.	55c.@57½c.
Vera Cruz Deer, ⅌ lb	65c.	55c.@60c.
Tampico Goat, ⅌ lb	47½c.	..@55c.
Vera Cruz, ⅌ lb	44c.	*48c.@50c.

* Gold.

SPICES—Have been in moderate demand and held with firmness.

Prices in New-York at the Close of

	1873, Gold.	1874, Gold.
No. 1 Nutmegs, ⅌ lb	$1 00 @$1 02½	$1 07½@$1 10
Mace, ⅌ lb	1 28 @ 1 30	1 20 @ 1 22½
Cloves, ⅌ lb	34½@ 35	39 @ 42
Pepper, ⅌ lb	21¾@ 32½	20¼@ 27
Ginger, ⅌ lb	11¾@ 13	11 @ 11½

SUGARS—Firm and offered less freely, with a moderately active inquiry noted. Sales, 829 hhds., 863 bxs., and 296 bags. Centrifugal at full rates; 433 hhds. Prime Refining Cuba at 8⅜c.; and 270 hhds. New-Orleans at 7⅜c.@7½c.; Refined unchanged.

Prices of Sugars in New-York at the Close of

	1873.	1874.
Cuba, ⅌ lb	6¼c.@ 8⅝c.	7c. @ 9c.
Porto Rico, ⅌ lb	6¼c.@ 8⅝c.	7¼c.@ 7⅞c.
Refined Sugars	8½c.@10½c.	7¾c.@10½c.

TEAS—Strong in price and in good demand.

Prices of Teas in New-York at the Close of

	1872.	1873.	1874.
Hyson, ⅌ lb	45c.@$ 95	30c.@$1 05	32c.@$ 88
Oolong, ⅌ lb	29c.@ 1 05	27c.@ 1 25	30c.@ 1 00
Souchong, ⅌ lb	25c.@ 1 00	22c.@ 85	25c.@ 80

TOBACCO—Trade has been slow; prices have been without important change.

Prices of Tobacco in New-York at the Close of

	1873.	1874.
Kentucky, ⅌ lb	6¼c.@14c.	10½c.@25c.
Cuba, &c., ⅌ lb	70c.@$1 10	75c. @$1 25

WHISKY—Has been inactive and weak in price.

Prices of Whisky in New-York at the Close of

	1873.	1874.
Domestic, ⅌ gallon	97½c.	$1 02½

WOOL—Quiet to-day; quoted firm.

Prices of Domestic Wool in New-York at the Close of

	1872.	1873.	1874.
American Fleece, ⅌ lb	25c.@75c.	18c.@65c.	18c.@65c.
American Pulled, ⅌ lb	30c.@68c.	26c.@50c.	28c.@50c.

FREIGHTS—The general market shows firmness, with a reduced offering of accommodation noted, checking business. The demand has been fair, chiefly from Grain, Provision, and Petroleum shippers.

Rates of Freight by Sailing Vessels from New-York to Liverpool at the Close of

	—1873.— s. d.	s. d.	—1874.— s. d.	s. d.
Cotton, ⅌ lb	7-16@	.. ½	..@	.. ¼
Flour, ⅌ bbl	4 @	.. ..	2 3@	2 6
Grain, ⅌ bushel	11½@	.. 12	9@	.. 9½
Heavy Goods, ⅌ ton	35 .. @	42 6	22 6@	30 ..

And by Steam to Liverpool.

	—1873.— s. d.	s. d.	—1874.— s. d.	s. d.
Cotton, ⅌ lb	3 @	.. 7-16	5-16@	.. 11-32
Flour, ⅌ bbl	4 3 @	.. ..	3@	.. ..
Grain, ⅌ bushel	12¼@	.. 12½	10½@	.. 11½
Bacon, ⅌ ton	50 .. @	60 ..	50 .. @	55 ..
Cheese, ⅌ ton	.. @	60 ..	55 .. @	60 ..

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—Flour unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand; shade higher; No. 1 Spring, 93c.; No. 2 Spring, spot, 89½c.@89⅝c.; January, 90¼c.@90⅞c.; No. 3 Spring, 83½c.@84c.; Rejected, 78½c. Corn—Demand light; holders firm; No. 2 Mixed, 80c. bid, spot or December; New No. 2 Mixed, 64¾c.@65c., spot; 65½c., January; 65⅜c.@65¾c., February; 71c. bid, May. Oats higher and in fair demand; No. 2, 53¾c. bid, spot and December; 52⅝c. bid, January; 52⅝c.@52⅞c., February; Rejected, 47c.@48c. Rye steady; No. 2 at 99c., fresh; 98c., regular. Barley steady; No. 2 Spring, $1 23, spot, December or January. Pork—Demand light; holders firm; prices higher at $18 75@$18 78, spot; $18 80 January; $19 15@$19 17½, February; $19 45@$19 50, March. Lard—Demand light; holders firm at $13, spot; $13 32½@$13 35, February; $13 50, March. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged. Whisky, 97½c. Receipts—Flour, 9,000 bbls.; Wheat, 65,000 bushels; Corn, 61,000 bushels; Oats, 17,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 14,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 11,000 bbls.; Wheat, 16,000 bushels; Corn, 19,000 bushels; Oats, 5,000 bushels; Barley, 7,000 bushels. On call of the board this afternoon, Wheat closed at 89¾c.@89⅞c., January; 91⅛c., February. Balance unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 26.—Flour steady for low grades; prices unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping; lower to sell; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 05¾@$1 06¼; No. 2 Spring, 87c. bid. Corn in good demand and lower; New, 64c.@66c., according to location; No. 2 Mixed, 66½c. Oats dull at 55c.@57½c., according to location. Rye flat. Barley flat. Whisky declining at 97c. Pork firmer, nominally $19 25, cash. Dry Salted Meats firmer; loose car-load lots variously held at 6½c.@6¾c. for Shoulders; Clear Rib Sides, 9½c.@9⅝c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c.@10c.; small packed lots sold at 6⅞c.@7¼c. for Shoulders; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅞c.@10¼c.; Clear Sides, 10¼c.@10½c. Bacon—Only a limited jobbing demand; Shoulders, 9c.@9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c.@11½c.; Clear Sides, 11¾c.@12c. Green Hams and Pickled Meats nominally unchanged. Live Hogs firm and active; Yorkers, $5 75@$6 25; Packers, $6 50@$7. Cattle unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 15,000 bushels; Corn, 42,000 bushels; Oats, 25,000 bushels; Barley, 10,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Hogs, 2,000.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 26.—Imports for the past forty-eight hours—Flour, 8,100 bbls.; Wheat, 30,800 bushels; Corn, 53,200 bushels; Oats, 31,800 bushels; Barley, 3,900 bushels. Exports—Wheat, 18,400 bushels; Corn, 18,400 bushels; Oats, 24,500 bushels; Barley, 400 bushels. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $5 25@$5 75; Bakers', $5 75@$6 25; Amber, $5 75@$6 25; White, $6@$7. Wheat dull; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 14@$1 16; do. No. 2 do., $1 06@$1 07; Chicago No. 2 do., $1 01@$1 02; Red Winter, $1 14@$1 16; White do., $1 24@$1 26. Corn dull; downward tendency; New Western, on track, 80c.; Old do., 88c. Oats dull; No. 2 Western held at 56c.@57c. Rye, nominally, 95c. Barley steady; Canada, $1 45@$1 50; Western, $1 [illegible]; Two Rowed State, $1 30@$1 35. Barley Malt firm; Canada, $1 45@$1 50; Western, $1 40@$1 50. Dressed Hogs, 8½c.@9c. Provisions unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 26.—Flour nominal. Wheat dull; No. 1 Milwaukee, 93½c.; No. 2 do., 89⅝c.; January, 89½c.; February, 89⅝c. Oats nominal and quiet; No. 2, in store, 51½c. Corn firmer; No. 2, nominally, 66c.; new, in store, 62½c. Rye very dull and lower; No. 1, in store, 97c. Barley quiet and declining; No. 2 Spring, in store, $1 28½; No. 3 do., $1 12½. Provisions quiet; held firmly. Pork nominal; Mess, $18 75, Cash; prime Mess, $16 50; extra prime, $13 75. Hams—Sweet Pickled in fair demand at 10½c.@11c., according to size and quality; packers ask ¼c. advance. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders firm at 6½c.@6¾c., loose; Middles, 9¾c.@10½c., boxed. Lard—Prime, 13c.@13½c. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 68,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—13,000 bbls. Flour, 24,000 bushels Wheat.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 26.—Flour dull. Wheat dull; Red, $1 08@$1 10. Corn steady at 70c.@71c. Oats firm at 59c.@62c. Rye dull at $1 10. Barley quiet and unchanged. Butter steady. Pork steady at $19. Lard quiet but firm; Steam Rendered, 12⅞c.@13c.; Kettle rendered, 14c. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 6½c.@6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9½c.@9¾c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c.@10c. Bacon dull; little doing; stock light. Green Meats quiet; Shoulders, 6¼c.@6½c.; Sides, 9¼c.; Hams, 10½c.@10¾c. Whisky steady at 96c. Live Hogs—Advancing tendency and firm; receipts, 2,200 head; Common, $6 60@$6 75; Medium to Fair, $6 80@$7; Good Packing and Butchers', $7 10@$7 30; the total number killed since Nov. 1 is 328,000, against 467,000 for the same time last year.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 26.—Cotton quiet and firm; Low Middling, 13⅝c.@13¾c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady; No. 2 Red Western, $1 22; other grades unchanged. Corn dull; White Southern, 73c.@82c.; Yellow do., 77c.@85c.; Mixed Western, 85c. in elevator, 80c. on track. Oats dull; Southern, 64c.@66c.; White Western, 65c.; Mixed do., 64c. Rye quiet, unchanged. Hay dull, unchanged. Provisions dull and weak. Mess Pork, $20. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6¾c.@7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c.@10c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9¾c.@10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c.@12c. Sugar-cured Hams, 13c.@14c. Lard, 13½c.@14¼c. Western Butter dull; Tub, 30c.@32c.; Roll, 27c.@30c. Petroleum unchanged. Coffee unchanged. Whisky nominally $1 01@$1 02.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 26.—Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 12; Extra, $1 15; Amber Michigan, $1 10¼; March, $1 15½; No. 1 Red, $1 12; No. 2 at $1 09. Corn in fair demand and lower; High Mixed, 70c.; May, 75¾c.; Low Mixed, 69½c. Oats—Advancing tendency; No. 2 at 56¼c.; Michigan, 56½c.; White, 58c. Dressed Hogs, $7 75@$8 25. Clover-seeds, $5 65. Receipts—9,000 bushels Wheat, 29,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—34,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 26.—Flour dull, unchanged; sales, 600 bbls. Wheat quiet, steady; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 36; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 22. Corn quiet; High Mixed, 92c. Barley quiet; Canada held $1 49@$1 50. Corn-meal—Bolted, $38; Unbolted, $37. Millfeed—Shorts, $22@$23; Shipstuffs, $25; Middlings, $28. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 38c.; to Albany, 34c.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet at 60c.@63c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Pork quiet and unchanged. Bacon dull and declining; Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib Sides 11¾c.; Clear Sides, none in the market. Hams—Sugar-cured, 14½c. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c.@9⅞c.; Clear Sides, 10c. Lard—Tierce, 14¼c.@14½c.; Kegs, 15¼c. Whisky, 96c.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 26.—Flour unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand; Extra, $1 15½; No. 1 at $1 11½. Corn quiet and unchanged; No. 1 at 70c. Oats firm and in fair demand; No. 1 at 54c. Receipts—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 7,000 bushels; Corn, 2,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 11,000 bushels; Corn, 2,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26.—Flour quiet and weak; Extra, $4 25@$4 50; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio Family Extra, $5 50@$6 25; High Grades, $6 50@$7 50. Wheat quiet, steady, and unchanged. Corn dull; Yellow, 81c.@83c.; White, 65c.@66c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky, $1 01. Petroleum steady; Refined, 11⅝c.; Crude, in bbls., 8⅜c.; in bulk, 5½c. Clover-seed, 8c.@10c.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 26.—Flour steady at $5 25@$6 50. Corn—Demand light; holders firm at 84c.@85c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Pork dull, nominal. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged. Lard quiet and unchanged. Unfavorable weather checks outdoor trade.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 26.—Corn dull at 90c.@92c. Oats dull at 74c.@75c. Bran $1 20. Whisky lower; Ordinary, $1 01. Balance unchanged. Gold 111⅝. Exchange—New-York, Sight, ¼ discount; Sterling, $5 40.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 26.—Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn steady and unchanged. Rye quiet and unchanged. Petroleum strong; Standard White in car-lots, 9c.; Legal Test, 10c.; small lots, 1c.@2c. higher.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 26.—Breadstuffs unchanged. Bulk Meats unchanged. Bacon—None in market. Live Hogs unchanged; receipts 1,100.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
10—Lawton vs. Meyer.
42—Friedman vs. Parry.
48—Cumming vs. The Mayor, &c.
75—Mayor of N. Y. vs. Genet.
81—O'Connor vs. Peck.
83—O'Connor vs. Cleland.
84—People, &c., vs. Standard Union Mfg. Co.
88—Isaacs vs. Seligman.
89—Foote vs. Sill.
90—McKown vs. Green, (Controller.)
96—Meyer vs. Meyer.
104—Derham vs. Mariposa L. & M. Co.
106—Trask vs. Peekskill Plow Works.
125—Platt vs. Platt.
127—Hart vs. Pettit.
138—Messmore vs. Black.
139—Munster vs. Seligman.
149—Libby vs. Libby.
153—Loughran, Jr., vs. Matthews.
159—Cloud vs. Reimond.
161—Bainy vs. Lyddy.
168—Continental National Bank vs. Adams.
169—Taylor vs. Roche.
170—Van Volkenburgh vs. McNiff.
172—Purdy vs. Schlesinger.
177—Sheppard vs. Dietz.
178—Pengnet vs. Dietz.
187—Munster vs. Seligman.
190—Bowne vs. Duryea.
207—Rusk vs. Marston.
209—Knapp vs. Bonestiel.
210—Hicks vs. Price.
214—Haas vs. Oppenheimer.
219—Ferdon vs. Mariposa L. & M. Co.
224—Wood's Machine Co. vs. N. W. National Insurance Co.
225—Kiersted vs. O. & A. R. R. Co.
226—Barnes vs. M. & N. R. R. Co.
227—Hunt vs. Hunt.
228—Baker vs. Hogel, &c.
229—Spooner vs. Aronson.
230—Donaldson vs. Aronson.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos. Demurrers.
8—Allen vs. N. J. Southern R. R. Co. et al.
16—Gapen vs. Crawford.
22—Embury vs. Sheldon et al.
23—North Penn. Iron Co. vs. Demarest.
25—Greaves vs. Yonge.
Issues of law and fact.
133—Met. Ins. Co. vs. N. Y. Board of Fire Underwriters et al.
168—Castner vs. O'Donoghue et al.
171—Anderson vs. The Mayor.
176—Embury vs. Parks.
180—Green vs. Milbank et al.
191—Petrie vs. Meyers et al.
192—Man vs. Koehler.
193—Harte vs. De Witt.
194—Kelsey et al. vs. Hegeman et al.
197—Miller et al. vs. Sledge et al.
Nos.
9—Boyd, &c., vs. De la Montague.
150—Wood et al. vs. Hale et al.
203—Barston vs. O'Donnell.
209—Brown vs. Webster et al.
210—Grussy vs. Kramer.
214—Hoar vs. Covert et al.
223—Knight vs. Ott et al.
225—Ring vs. McNamara et al.
228—Stevenson vs. Lesley et al.
231—Stahlin vs. McGuinness.
287—Young vs. Gassenheimer, Ex'r.
1—Kirchels vs. Schloss et al.
14—Amoskeag M'f'g Co. vs. Garner et al.
17—Stephenson vs. Catherwood.
18—Ritter vs. Boody.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.
Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.
Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.
Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Adjourned until Thursday next.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.
Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERMS—PARTS I., II., III., AND IV.
Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Joachimsen, Alker, and McAdam, JJ.

Smith vs. Bamburger et al.
Merrell vs. Foley et al.
Weed vs. Burt, (No. 1.)
Weed vs. Burt, (No. 2.)
Weed vs. Burt, (No. 3.)
Hazelius vs. Baby et al.
Lindsay vs. Raphael.
Fogg vs. Marinan.

Nos.
1—Paine vs. Bergh.
2—Drunstadter vs. Kilian.
3—Zelmka vs. Krosskoff.
4—Lowenstein vs. Elias.
5—Bodine vs. Pelletreau & Raynor Manufacturing Co.
6—McAdam vs. Cooke.
7—McArthur vs. Gold Heating Co.
8—Weil vs. Lange.
9—Parmelee vs. Brennan.
10—Haden vs. Hanlon.
11—Hall vs. Brennan, (No. 1.)
12—Same vs. Same, (No. 2.)
13—Brown vs. Thurber et al.
14—Holden et al. vs. Mittnacht.
15—Annan vs. Richey.
16—Muller vs. Hemken.
17—Simonds Manufacturing Co. vs. Wetherbee.
18—Diechm vs. Hoyer.
19—Handebode vs. Wilson.
20—Simpson vs. Bruce.
21—U. S. B. C. B. vs. Mayer et al.
22—Claflin vs. West. Union Telegraph Co.
23—Allen vs. Anthony.
24—Newcombe vs. Rinaldo.
25—Condict vs. Young.
26—Brady vs. McCormack.
27—Caulfield vs. McCormack.
28—Guggenheimer vs. McCormack.
29—Ford vs. Keal.
30—Von Eltz vs. Claussen.
31—Meyer vs. Rouss.
32—Anderson vs. Reilly.
33—Werder vs. Duncan.
34—Paulsen vs. Hough.
35—Read vs. Toplanyi.
36—Honig vs. Mills.
37—Thurber vs. Stewart.
38—Dalton vs. Hoffman.
39—Hall vs. Newcomb.
40—Bull vs. Jaffray.
41—Wyde vs. Pollard.
42—Ribon vs. Meyer.
43—Hildebrand vs. Conover.
44—Hoffman vs. Hoffman.
45—Callahan vs. The Mayor, &c.
46—Calligan vs. Barclay.
47—Noyes vs. Dunham.
48—Chilson vs. Etzel et al.
49—Kramer vs. Goldstein et al.
50—Horne vs. Brueggeman.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Henry Harrison, robbery.
John Moore, robbery.
John Brown, robbery.
James Clifford, felonious assault and battery.
Joseph Clancy, felonious assault and battery.
Michael Devine, felonious assault and battery.
Pat. Doyle, felonious assault and battery.
Timothy Donohue, felonious assault and battery.
James Sullivan, burglary.
Lawrence Langford, burglary.
Robert Murray, burglary.
Joseph Montague, burglary.
Henry C. Nelson, grand larceny.
George Ryan, grand larceny.
Thomas Rogers, grand larceny.
George Henderson, grand larceny.
William S. Johnson, grand larceny.
Friend Noe, grand larceny.
Christy Daly, grand larceny.
Thomas Dalton, grand larceny.
William Kelly, larceny from the person.
Edward Maher, larceny from the person.
Mary Kogg, larceny from the person.
Lizzie Maur, larceny from the person.
Annie Williams, larceny from the person.
Robert McCaffrey, larceny from the person.
Charles Given, larceny from the person.
Edward Drumgolds, larceny from the person.
Caleb Harris, concealed weapons.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 28, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Lohengrin (Italian Opera)—Miss Emma Albani, Miss A. L. Cary, Signor Carpi, Signor Del Puente.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Two Orphans.—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. K. Thorne, Jr., Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Fanny Morant.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Pygmalion and Galatea.—Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mr. James Lewis, Miss Carlotta Leclercq.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The Shaughraun.—Mr. J. H. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas.

PARK THEATRE.—The Gilded Age.—Mr. John T. Raymond, Miss Gertrude Kellogg.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Little Em'ly.—Mr. George P. Rowe, Miss Louise Henderson.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Geneviève de Brabant (Opera Bouffe).—Miss Emily Soldene and Company.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Black Crook.—Miss Emma Wetherby, Miss A. K. Bowler, Mlle. Bonfanti.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Variety Entertainment.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—Equestrianism, Athletics.—Menagerie.—Museum.—Open afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Jack and Jill (Christmas Pantomime.)

BOWERY THEATRE.—Waiting for the Verdict.—Terre Dwarfs.

ROBINSON HALL.—Personation and Songs by Mr. Frederic Maccabe.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy and Negro Comicalities.—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy.—Negro Delineations, &c.—Mr. Seymour.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—Variety Entertainment.

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THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of The Times *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Advertisements and subscriptions received, and copies of* The Times *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

THE TIMES FREE OF POSTAGE.

We beg to state that Postage will be paid at this office, free, on all Editions of The Times *sent to Subscribers in the United States, under the new Law to take effect on the 1st of January, 1875.*

The Democratic papers are greatly disturbed by the fear that the Senate Finance bill will not accomplish anything, and is, as they say, only intended to embarrass the Democrats in the fulfillment of their hard-money pledges. We do not see why this need distress our Democratic friends. If they find that this bill does not help us toward specie payments, they will be at liberty next Winter to propose something better. There are several methods open to them. They can repeal the Legal-tender act; or they can provide for funding the greenbacks; or they can retire them outright; or they can provide for redeeming them at rates gradually receding from the present gold premium, and reaching par long before this much-abused statute contemplates redemption. On the other hand, if this bill does help us toward specie payments, of course the Democrats, who, we all know, ardently desire that end, will be very glad. Meantime, we should say that Republicans can safely follow the old military maxim, "Find out what your opponent does not wish of you, and do it." In this case, it is plain that the Democrats do not wish the passage of the Sherman bill.

We have ourselves urged the acceptance of the Senate bill by the House mainly because it embodied a distinct pledge on the part of the Government to resume specie payment at a fixed day. We are not of those who believe that this declaration will of itself accomplish the desired end; nor are we prepared to say that the coin with which to resume can be secured by borrowing without any reduction of the present volume of the currency, though we consider the difficulties in this direction greatly overrated. But we are of the opinion that the pledge contained in the bill is something, and that something is better than nothing. With this pledge on the statute book, and with such continuation of the present condition of business as it is reasonable to expect, it is most likely that Congress will be urged by public opinion to do whatever may be seen to be lacking to carry out the pledge. As for the noise that is made about the "inflation" of the national bank currency under the operation of this bill, we shall believe in such inflation when we see it. The amount of bank notes that will be issued with United States bonds at 117 to 120, and with interest where it now is, will not be very great. The bill does not seem capable of harm, and we can see no reason why we should not seize on such good as there is in it.

The disgraceful quarrel between the editors of the White League's organ, the *Bulletin*, and Ex-Gov. Warmoth, in New-Orleans, appears to have been brought about by a discussion of class privileges. The *Bulletin* had published an editorial paragraph advocating the re-establishment of separate street cars for negroes, and this paragraph had been severely criticised and condemned by Warmoth in a published letter. These little differences were followed by recrimination and references to soiled records on both sides, the *Bulletin* giving Warmoth's political history, and the Ex-Governor publishing details to show that one of the editors of the *Bulletin* was far from incorruptible. The editor challenged Warmoth, who accepted, but was attacked on Canal street, in New-Orleans, by the editor's partner, before the time for the "rendezvous of honor." Byerly, the partner, attempted to beat Warmoth, but was fatally stabbed, and the Ex-Governor is now in jail. The affray and its pitiful consequences are of much significance, as marking the excitable state of public opinion in New-Orleans at present. Neither Byerly nor Warmoth was a man of value to the community; the former was a "fire-eater," and an instigator of rioting and bloodshed; the latter is one of the worst of the bad public men with whom the unfortunate State has so long been cursed.

Many thieves and burglars have been killed or severely handled lately by householders. Some of these offenders have been so well served by those whom they were robbing and were prepared to kill, that there can be but one verdict in their case—"Served them right." In the cases of the others, it may be that their offense may not have justified taking life. But, aside from this consideration, it is pretty evident that thieving—whether great or small—has been made a much more hazardous business than formerly. Some of the examples of swift punishment which have been made ought to be terrible warnings to midnight prowlers. An armed man, disturbed in the hours of darkness by an intruder who has no lawful errand on the premises, is not apt to be so cautious about taking human life as he would if he had more time to think. Whether right or wrong, he considers that he is defending his own life and property. Recent instances show that, under such circumstances, the thief runs an uncommon risk.

A despatch from San Francisco, the other day, said that the petition to throw the California Pacific Railroad Company into bankruptcy had been denied. The decision in the case was given by Judge Ogden Hoffman, of the United States District Court, San Francisco. The application was made by Hon. F. F. Low, formerly United States Minister to China, in behalf of certain holders of second and third mortgage bonds, many of whom are residents of Germany. The amount involved is several millions, and the principal point at issue was whether these bondholders should be permitted to place the property in charge of an assignee in bankruptcy, instead of beginning a suit to foreclose their lien. The court decided that it had jurisdiction, and that a railroad corporation could be thrown into bankruptcy. The application, however, was denied, on the ground that the petitioners did not show that they represented one-third of the debts of the respondent. They were granted leave to amend their petition, if possible, by showing that they do represent such a proportion of the company's obligations. This decision is an important one, as the issue taken is a novel one, and it is likely to attract the attention of railroad managers and attorneys.

AN ILL-USED CITY.

Yesterday being a fine day overhead, there were thousands of people in the streets; and we should think that most of them went home with a lively appreciation of the deplorable manner in which the great City of New-York is governed. The most patriotic of Americans can scarcely be expected to "brag" about the Metropolis of the country. The streets were ankle-deep in water, slush, and filth. The horrible and mysterious smell, which so often extends over that section of the City lying between Eighteenth and Thirty-ninth streets, was poisoning the air. Where this frightful stench comes from nobody knows and nobody cares. Some say that it proceeds from the gas works; others say that it arises from the sewers. All that we know is that it was so thick in the City yesterday that it might almost have been cut with a knife; and we hope the people who live in the poisoned district liked it. They cannot dislike it very strongly, for if they did, they would call a public meeting, appoint a committee of practical and shrewd men to inquire thoroughly into the subject, and then take legal proceedings to put a stop to it—either compelling the gas works to abolish the nuisance, or the authorities to repair the sewers.

But what can a public meeting do for the City at large? The case, we reluctantly admit, seems to be all but hopeless. Everybody—more especially every tax-payer—knows that if the money which householders are obliged to pay on account of "City taxes" was properly expended, the City of New-York would not to-day be the worst-managed City in the civilized world. A single fall of snow is now quite sufficient to destroy the comfort of people who are obliged to use the public thoroughfares—that is, of everybody except cripples and invalids. Yesterday week there was a fall of snow. We scarcely had a day in the interval during which the snow might not have been cleared away with the greatest ease. It did not freeze hard upon the streets, except on one or two nights. The sun in the daytime thawed it, and it would all have disappeared with very little assistance from the hand of man. But, except in the part of Broadway below Fourteenth street, nothing was done. Fifth avenue—which all classes use more or less, especially on Sunday—has been rolling in muck, and will remain in the same state until carriage wheels have distributed the snow and dirt, and the process of evaporation gets rid of a good deal of it. It is not so strange that the tax-payers' money should be misapplied as that the tax-payers should stand it. If people are willing to be robbed without offering any resistance, there will always be some one at hand ready and willing to rob them. But why they should submit to it year after year is one of the puzzles of our social life which no man can explain satisfactorily.

When a change in the City Government is about to take place, we all hope, in a half-despairing way, that there will be a change for the better. How we were disappointed with the local government elected and appointed two years ago we need not now describe. Stupidity, ignorance, and dishonesty have done their usual work. And it must be remembered that this work does not affect merely the convenience or comfort of the inhabitants of New-York. Yesterday some hundreds of very pretty and costly dresses must have been ruined; but it may be said that this is a matter of very little consequence, although we do not see why a lady should not be able to walk the distance of half a dozen blocks in this City without spoiling her clothes. Clean streets are what we are promised in exchange for our money. But universal filth not only affects the comfort, but the health. During this season diphtheria and scarlet fever have largely prevailed, and those diseases—especially the first—are to be traced chiefly to dirt. Children fall victims by the score to these fell destroyers. Almost every family is attacked during the Winter by some malady or other which thoroughly good drainage and well-kept streets would drive from our midst. People must die, no doubt, but they need not die from the systematic neglect of the commonest and most obvious sanitary laws. Children need not be killed off as effectually as if they were made to pass under a fire of musketry. How many families there are in which some child's chair is vacant to-day, simply because our City governors have been either fools or rogues! If all the children who perish in one Winter could be brought together in Madison Park, there would scarcely be any room left for the living.

In the course of a few days the Democrats will be once more in possession of power. Of the new Mayor, Mr. Wickham, we know nothing whatever personally, but we may safely say that he has a great opportunity before him of gaining distinction. No doubt there are many obstacles in his path, but in fighting against these obstacles he would have the support and sympathy of all his respectable fellow-citizens. There is nothing which the Democrats could do which would bring them in so much political "capital" as to give an efficient Government to the City of New-York. If Mayor Wickham could manage to accomplish this he might be sure of the support of every decent journal; and for our own parts we should stand by him to the last, and not seek to disparage his work because he is a Democrat. We, in common with everybody else, would be thankful to any Mayor, Democrat or Republican, who would give us clean streets, and take an active interest in the public health. It may be that Mr. Wickham is not a man of great ability; on that point we know nothing except from hearsay. But to improve our present City Government does not require great ability; it merely wants some industry, good sense, and common honesty. And these are qualifications which it ought not to be unreasonable to ask for in a Mayor of the City of New-York. The effect of a good and an honest government in New-York would be visible all over the Union. We are as a light set upon a hill, which all the world can see. The Democrats expect to succeed in the great campaign of 1876, and it is impossible to overestimate the advantage which they might gain from two years' sound work in this City. We have at the present moment a temporary Mayor who, in the short space of three weeks, has won golden opinions from the people. What Mr. Vance has gained in three weeks ought to stimulate Mr. Wickham to use his utmost efforts in behalf of his fellow-citizens. He will enter upon his office with the best wishes of all classes; we hope we shall not have to record at the close of his term that he has disappointed them all, and that his name is only to be inscribed in the long list of our failures.

THE RECIPROCITY QUESTION.

The discussion of the new Reciprocity Treaty with Canada, which the Senate failed to reach last session, is likely to come up one of these days. It was assumed that several months' delay in the disposal of this question would afford the required time for educating public sentiment in regard to it, and for ascertaining amid the conflict of jarring interests some basis of mutual agreement. Unfortunately, the progress made since last Spring in the discussion of the draft treaty has been entirely negative in its results. The Dominion Board of Trade has refused to indorse the treaty as a whole. Various sections of Canadian manufacturers are violently opposed to it. British manufacturers, with all their ardor for free trade, don't like it, and if the sentiments of the British Ministry may be conjectured from the views of conservative journals, Sir Edward Thornton will have no hearty encouragement from the Home Government to continue the work which the Gladstone Cabinet intrusted to him. Various representative associations of American manufacturers have protested against the negotiation of the treaty in its present form, and no commercial board of any influence in this country has done more than approve of the principle of the treaty, while reserving an opinion about its most important details.

The Senate will reach the discussion of this question in presence of profound apathy in the public mind regarding it, and subject to the influence of a very active opposition on the part of special interests, who apprehend that the treaty would operate to their prejudice. Under such circumstances it requires a very sanguine disposition to anticipate the success of the treaty in anything like its present form. Unless the fact that its provisions please no one who will be immediately affected by them can be accepted as a kind of rough demonstration that the treaty is a tolerably impartial one all round, there is very little in the shape of outside opinion to be urged in its support. The Senate will be likely to take account of the argument that the treaty represents the alternative solution of a rather embarrassing question. If the negotiations about reciprocity fail, it will be necessary to take up the question of appointing Commissioners to ascertain the difference in value between the fishery privileges gained under the Treaty of Washington by the United States in Canadian waters and those conceded to the Canadians in the waters of the United States.

The suggestion first came from the Dominion Government that the readiest way of adjusting the delicate and difficult questions which would be presented to the Special Commission provided for by the Treaty of Washington, would be to merge the use of the fisheries, as heretofore, in a general treaty of reciprocity. Various Canadian authorities estimated that the United States would be required to pay during the twelve years covered by the fishery clauses a compensation of from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000, on the score of the superior value of Canadian fisheries. In lieu of such an award, it was probably expected in some quarters that the treaty would make profitable discriminations in favor of Canada—opening to her the markets of the United States, without admitting to her markets the competition of our manufactures. The treaty is conceived, however, in no such narrow spirit. If Canada can dispense with the revenue which would be cut off under the admission of numerous manufactured articles placed upon the free list, the operation of the treaty could hardly fail to be of immense benefit to the people of the Dominion. If with their low rates of wages, light taxes, and cheap raw materials her "infant manufactures" cannot stand the competition of the products of the workshops of the United States, her manufacturers had better divert their capital into other channels.

In its effect on the revenues of the United States, the treaty opens up a more complicated inquiry. As matters stand, the amount of our annual imports of manufactured goods from Canada is absolutely insignificant. Of the thirty-six millions of products imported from the British Provinces last year, over twenty millions are included under the five heads of lumber, grain, wool, provisions, and living animals. Of the remainder less than four millions will cover the products of the workshops of the Dominion. We take more eggs from Canada than sheet-iron, more fish than all the manufactures of cotton, hemp, flax, silk, and wool, twice told. On the other hand, according to the reports of our Bureau of Statistics, corrected by those from Canadian sources, the British Provinces took last year over $7,000,000 worth of our iron and steel manufactures, besides about half a million dollars in value of each of the following items: Manufactured cotton, books, musical instruments, and refined sugar. The treaty, therefore, would compel us to take out of the way of the Canadian manufacturer a tariff which he finds practically prohibitory, in return for the relief of our own goods from a duty under which they find little difficulty in reaching Canadian markets.

That consideration will help to explain the opposition of American manufacturers to the negotiation of the treaty. A rather more serious difficulty comes in when it is remembered that the Dominion Parliament will insist on putting Great Britain on a footing of equality with the United States in regard to the duties upon its imports. Free trade in American manufactures of iron, steel, lead, cotton, and wool means also the free admission of British products coming under these heads. The natural result of such an arrangement, it is urged, would be to make Canada the port of entry to the United States, by which British manufactures to the amount of millions of dollars might, in more or less modified form, find their way without payment of duty into this country. A danger of this kind will probably determine the Senate, if it should prove disposed to confirm the treaty at all, to make considerable alterations in the number of manufactured articles included in the free list.

THE SEASON.

As the hour of the dinner and the evening party has been growing later during the last six years, so also the opening of the fashionable Autumn and Winter season has been pushed forward until it is now fairly January before society is in its full tide of gayety. From then until the advent of the Lenten season closes the doors of the drawing-rooms, the inhabitants of our City are intently occupied with the pleasures and duties of fashionable social life. The late return to the town of the rich sojourners in the country is one cause of this delay in social festivities, and it is probably the chief cause. The family must get fairly fixed in its house in the city, and the important task of selecting and preparing the costumes for the grand occasions in which they are to be displayed must be well accomplished before all is in readiness for the requirements of society. So it happens that September passes, and October, too, and even November is well gone, before the flower of society begins to bloom. Between the beginning and the close of the season, come and have passed the family festivities of the Christmas time, but these are so peculiarly domestic that they cannot be reckoned among the fashionable amusements of the year. They are shared in by all alike, the humble equally with the exalted, each erecting its own festal tree and gathering about it the happy family groups. The new year, too, will bring its own characteristic round of social formalities and gayeties. For many years we have heard of the decline of the old Knickerbocker custom of New Year's calls, but it has not yet approached the prophesied period when it shall be more honored in the breach than in the observance. Whatever opinion one may hold as to the regulated and temperate use of intoxicating liquors, there can be no doubt that the old practice of indiscriminately offering them to New Year's callers, old and young alike, at each of the scores of houses at which they might call, was one that deserved the condemnation it now receives from well-bred people. The pictures that the comic papers used to give us of the late caller falling headlong in his attempt to make his parting bow to the ladies who had received him, or crushing his hat with his foot and spilling a glass of wine from his hand, may have been very funny, but they depicted scenes that no lady is willing to see enacted in her drawing-room.

The great "parties" have this year been comparatively few, and they promise to be not numerous during the remainder of the season. People have discovered that one of these fashionable routs implies not only great expense, but also a great house, and that the resulting pleasure to the hostess and her guests only under the most favoring circumstances can compensate for the care and cost. The day reception is the frequent solace of the ladies, though it is to the average man rather a sorry method of obtaining his social gratification. But it enables a lady to easily cancel social obligations that necessarily accumulate in fashionable life, and if lacking in spirit and zest, it yet has advantages over mere calling, and enables the display of the charming street and carriage costumes with which this season has delighted the eyes of both men and women. The "kettle-drum" has opened up in these latter years a method of social enjoyment which has proved so thoroughly satisfactory that this Winter will see many such simple and sociable gatherings. In large circles of society they have fairly driven out the orthodox "party," with its canvas-covered floor, incessant dance, and hurly-burly supper. The kettle-drum is not expensive, and that is a great point. And if the inexpensive character of these gatherings makes them welcome to the hostess, so also does it to her guests. It is far from pleasant to think that one's host is pecuniarily harassed by the cost of the preparations for one's delightful evening. It makes the melody of the music less entertaining and takes away from the exhilaration of the champagne. The anxiety of the man of the house will now and again persist in showing itself beneath the smiles of the host, and it will reveal itself even under the best affected ease and gayety of the charming hostess. The comparative smallness of the kettle-drum invites and affords occasion for conversation, and usually results in the bringing together of people of kindred tastes if not of previous acquaintanceship. Its simplicity is also a great charm, and the relief this gives to the hostess, is reflected in the real and unrestrained delight of her guests.

The gloom that has rested on business enterprises happily will not altogether becloud the social pleasures of the season. A refined and elegant society is the best product of a high civilization, and even its extravagances and so-called frivolities contribute so much with the rest to cultivate the gentler social graces that no wise observer of them will join in any crusade against fashionable society on their account. One of the features of this Winter's season will be the introduction of the minuet into the list of dances. This stately dance is familiar to us all from description, and every one has seen it in such plays of the old time as the "School for Scandal," where the curtain rises upon a party dancing the minuet. The dancing-masters are busy teaching the young people to gracefully acquit themselves in the stately movements of this dance of our grandmothers, and there are doubtless many earnest students of the difficult measures.

MARTHA BROSSIER.

This is an old story, but it has a moral which may be applied with benefit to-day. The occurrences which it relates happened in France in 1599, but the superstition of which it tells is as vital to-day as it was then. Possibly it is in that fact that the moral lies; but the reader will doubtless find that out for himself.

Those were sadly wicked and degraded times—those quaint and picturesque days of 1599. The old century, tottering out, weak with debauch, and looking ghastly enough under its load of ribbons and laces, and other costly finery of the period, was jostled by a fresh, ribald age, superstitious, profane, venal, and contemptuous. The court was half inclined to despise and mock at the Church; and the Churchmen, for their part, were far from as good as they should be. The aristocracy was haughty and brutal; the plebeians were cringing and mean. Religious enthusiasm one day drove men and women in long and nude procession through the streets; on the next cynicism forced them to revile the altars by which they had so lately knelt. Paris was a den of iniquities; morals were scorned; manners were but cloaks for immorality.

In this sunset of a villainous age there came to a Southern French city a girl named Martha Brossier, brought thither by her father, who was a weaver, from a remote province. This weaver boldly announced his daughter as one possessed of the devil, and presented her to curious citizens as a spectacle worthy their consideration. Cardinal De la Rochefoucauld became the girl's protector, and openly announced his belief in her as one given over to demons. The young woman gave exhibitions of her sufferings; went into horrible contortions; made frightful grimaces; howled and cried in demoniac fashion. She traveled up and down from city to city, until she encountered a prelate who was not credulous enough to be her dupe, who unmasked her tricks, and commanded her forthwith to retire to her native village, and to abuse the public confidence no further. So complete was the exposure that the impostor was confounded, and all her extraordinary convulsions were clearly shown to be attributable to natural causes. But the order was not obeyed, and Martha Brossier and her pretended devil wended their way to Paris. As soon as her public performances were begun, the Bishop of Paris assembled all the principal doctors in theology and medicine, and on the 30th of March, 1599, the Brossier girl's sincerity was tested. As it was at that time generally conceded that the devil understood all languages, ancient and modern, two learned doctors accosted in Greek and Latin the evil spirit supposed to be hidden within the form of the young girl—but the devil remained, according to the ancient chronicle, "stupid and mute." It was, therefore, decided by the accomplished assembly that Martha Brossier was not "possessed;" and she was accordingly pronounced an impostor.

But, as this did not satisfy the large numbers of the people who seemed determined to believe in her, she was allowed another public trial, at which the best physicians and the most enlightened of the monks proved that Martha Brossier's contortions were only mountebankery, and that there was nothing diabolical in her except her falsehood. Nevertheless, the impostor, with undaunted impudence, persisted, and finally prevailed upon other doctors and monks, of small reputation, to admit that there was something inexplicable in her manifestations. She was, however, thrown into prison; but so great finally became the interest in her that the kingdom was brought to the verge of civil war by the intrigues and incendiary appeals of the monks who supported her claims. The clergy felt itself obliged to denounce the court for attempting to usurp clerical functions in dealing with the supposed demon. The court got angry and had the clergy summoned before the Parliament; and Martha Brossier, whether or not she was possessed of the devil, certainly raised him generally.

Now the masses of the people who had heard all about the girl Brossier and her demon had made up their minds that the former was sincere and the latter real. They had seen the impostor confounded by the doctors in theology and medicine; they had been shown twenty times that all her tricks were simple and easily to be performed by any human being; but they would not change their minds; they wanted a wonder, and they found satisfaction in Martha and her devil. So when the girl was released from prison, all the royal edicts in the world could not hinder them from flocking to see her, and although she was forbidden to exhibit her impostures, she held secret séances in country towns.

As it was then, so it is now. To-day clever impostors and swindlers, after they have been forced to submit to the most thorough exposures, after their dark cabinets and materialized spirits have been rendered ridiculous by the light of truth—still keep the credence of the masses, and ever will. Human nature has changed but little in this period of nearly three centuries which separates Martha Brossier from Katie King and the Eddy brothers. Jugglers and mountebanks still win success by claiming supernatural influence, and ten thousand scientists, with searching and disastrous investigation, cannot shake the besotted credulity which seems to find pleasure in being duped.

CATHOLIC POLICY IN FRANCE.

The able and eloquent Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans, who recently made a speech in the French Assembly on the liberty of superior instruction, has found it very hard work to be a Liberal and an Ultramontane at the same time. He endeavored to apologize for the intolerance of Mother Church, but was severely rebuked by her; and he has at last had the boldness and frankness, doubtless engendered by the brutal disciplining which he has received, to announce from the tribune that the Catholic Church is about to undertake a veritable "crusade against the French Revolution." He has defined with perfect clearness the character of the movement which the clergy are now making for the foundation of universities in all sections of the Republic. There was very little savor of compromise in any of his remarks. The doctrines condemned in the Syllabus of the Pope were to be fought to the death by the Catholic Church. There was the ring of defiance in the priest's tones as he addressed France over the heads of the good *bourgeois* in the Assembly. As he had, with others, a good deal to say concerning the Syllabus, during the discussion on the liberty of teaching, all Paris suddenly awakened to the fact that it had but a faint idea what that Syllabus is. So the enterprising editors of the *Siècle* interviewed the Pope's printer at the French capital, and, some mornings since, appeared with what we should call a triple-sheet, on two pages of which, in large type were printed the category of the eighty propositions against which the Holy Father has promulgated his most withering anathemas. It is a formidable array, but the freakish Paris papers cracked their usual jokes over the eighty paragraphs in their ordinary reckless fashion. For your true Parisian journalist could not forbear his fun and his conundrum on things profane or sacred, even were he at death's door.

This analytical account of all the opinions and doctrines "reproved, proscribed, and condemned" by the Pope, shows conclusively the complete impossibility of any definite accord between Church and State in France on the all-important subject of the education of the people. Whatever the priesthood may now and then say that is calculated to inspire hopes of a compromise and to lull the civil Government into repose, is controverted by the Syllabus. This document shows the proposition that "the Roman Pontiff can and ought to reconcile himself to, and coincide with, progress, liberalism, and modern civilization," to be considered by the Pope a damnable heresy. It denies that "civil authority has the right to interfere in matters which concern religion, morals, and the spiritual régime." The infallible Pope seals the mouth of all true believers against any words of conciliation to the authorities of the State. Arbitrary, though severely buffeted and shaken, the Ultramontane Church asserts the inalienable right to dominate, and sends forth to all lands where its cross is raised the command to support the fallen temporal power, and to defy and fight against the legally elected officers of the sovereign people. In France it boldly forbids the civil authority to take into its hands the education of the masses, thrusting pretentiously under the noses of the Assemblymen the parchment on which are written the "errors" scored with anathema. The curse of the Pope is relied upon as a scarecrow which will cause even the most astute of French statesmen to shake in his boots. But a free discussion of the Syllabus, in the light of modern thought, and assisted by the luminous although somewhat jeering comments of untrammeled publicists robs it of many of its terrors. It is not half so formidable as a broadside of the *Siècle* newspaper as it was on parchment and in conventional Latin. The masses can get close to it, and in the light of honest and straightforward criticism of its dogmatic and illiberal manner, will learn to regard it with little dread.

As in the recent discussions on the project of law concerning education, so in all other controversies between Church and State in France it appears to be the intention of Holy Church to throw discredit on the young Republic, and to heap upon its back all possible contempt. The clergy is anxious to prove that the Republic can conduct only to anarchy and chaos; and it attacks the French Revolution of '93 as an offspring of devils, and the mother of all the heresies and unbeliefs cherished by Gallic Republicans to-day. So vehement has already been the beginning of the crusade upon the ideas of liberty and progress which grew out of the Revolution at the close of the last century, that even Republican officials who profess to be good Catholics have remonstrated with the clergy. But the Church Party does not know how to diplomatize. Relying upon the anathemas of the venerable inmate of the Vatican, and on turgid denunciation of a new Republic whose friends even fear for its safety, it urges forward fiercely the struggle which is to be one of the most important and exciting of modern times—the struggle for the control of the education of a great people. The Pope completely condemns and sets at naught large numbers of the laws of France; and so long as the Encyclical Letter of which the Syllabus is the catalogue is vigorously supported, neither liberty of secular education nor freedom of worship can be obtained in France.

THE NEW BOARD OF CHARITIES.

With the single exception of the Board of Education, there is no board among our City departments whose operations are watched so anxiously by our intelligent classes, and which can, if disposed, benefit so many human beings, as the Commission of Charities and Correction. They have under their control an administration over many thousands of unfortunate or criminal persons, besides an extended organization of charity outside of their institutions. A new commission now takes the seats of the old, and will have charge of thousands of lunatics, paupers, criminals, the sick, and abandoned or destitute children. With Mr. Bailey as the President of the new board, there will be hope that the administration will correspond with the advanced ideas of the time in regard to improved pauper and criminal management.

The whole method of out-door relief by the commission is defective. No assistance in food and fuel should be given to the poor till thorough inspection and visitation had taken place. Now numbers of most undeserving persons receive it, and the truly needy are often neglected. If the commission desire to distribute their fifty or one hundred thousand dollars during the Winter in out-door relief, the best plan would be to organize a corps of volunteer visitors, so many to each ward, and let them distribute after visitation, and under careful direction of one official, all reporting back to the board.

Then again, the large amount of relief given in the Island institutions to mere tramps and vagrants who have come to the City for shelter and food in the Winter ought to be examined into, and, if possible, diminished. Many of these vagrants could be sent back, with the State fund for this purpose, to the counties or States where they belong. Others could be forced to work for their living, and vagrancy could be made less attractive than it is at present. There ought to be large returns on the islands from the labor of paupers and criminals. The vast number of paupers' children in the "Nursery" should be lessened, and more sent to orphan asylums, protectories, or private families, thus relieving the public purse and benefiting the children.

If the Commissioners are permitted by law, they should reduce the expense of the Inebriate Asylum, which now accomplishes but little good. We have serious doubts, also, whether the School-ship *Mercury* is a desirable branch, now that the Board of Education has a School-ship, to be supported at public expense. The expense might be better employed in making Hart's Island School a real "industrial school," which should teach trades and help to pay the cost of the institution.

The hospitals, fortunately, have begun to be put on a reform basis, owing to the unremitting exertions of the ladies of the Charities Aid Society. Bellevue has a new medical administration, a trained nurse as matron, and is at length entering on the march of improvement. Yet the virus of the old system remains, and the hospital makes even yet but a poor figure, compared, for instance, with the Roosevelt Hospital. If the new board will but allow a hearty co-operation with the ladies who are engaged in trying to improve these institutions, we shall soon see Charity and Bellevue Hospitals what the hospitals of this Metropolis ought to be. The important matter of the purchase of supplies will, of course, engage the attention of the new board. This ought to be as public and as free from suspicion as the contracts for army supplies. There ought not to be the faintest shadow of doubt about it. No commission or board ever had in this City, such an opportunity to serve the public. They can make our Poor administration worthy of the age, and of the humanity and civilization of the country; reducing pauperism, aiding the deserving poor, relieving our burden of taxation, and making our prisons institutions of reform as well as of penalty. Time alone will show how well they will fulfill their obligations.

AMUSEMENTS.

THIS EVENING'S PROMISE.

"Lohengrin" will be sung at the Academy of Music this evening, Mlle. Albani appearing, as heretofore, as *Elsa*. At the Fifth Avenue Theatre, Miss Carlotta Leclercq is to perform in "Pygmalion and Galatea." At Booth's, "Little Em'ly" will be acted, with Mr. George Fawcett Rowe in his original rôle of *Wilkins Micawber*. The fact that at Wood's Museum "After Dark" is to be given throughout the week is also to be mentioned.

POST OFFICE CHANGES.

Washington, Dec. 27.—The Post Office changes during the week ending Dec. 26, 1874, were:

New-England.—Offices Established—Brightwood, Hampden County, Mass., Henry S. Hyde, Postmaster; Forest City, Washington County, Me., John E. Haley, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—Barak A. Hatch, Morrill, Waldo County, Me.; Edward B. Merriam, Stratford, Coos County, N. H.; Isaiah D. Edgerly, Wadley's Falls, Strafford County, N. H.; Daniel Wing, Hingham Centre, Plymouth County, Mass.

New-York.—Discontinued—North Sterling, Cayuga County; West Somers, Westchester County. Postmasters Appointed—James M. Templeton, North Bergen, Genesee County; Andrew D. Rice, Portville, Cattaraugus County; Nelson G. Cooley, Rodman, Jefferson County; Perry L. Roberts, Stedman, Chautauqua County; Mrs. J. W. Southworth, West Clarkaville, Allegany County.

New-Jersey.—Postmasters Appointed—William Ayers, Jr., Liberty, Somerset County; John J. Brick, Mount Ephraim, Camden County; Charles Ladow, Newport, Cumberland County.

Pennsylvania.—Discontinued—Strabane, Washington County. Postmasters Appointed—Samuel T. McFarland, Cross Creek Village, Washington County; George S. Wiegman, Patterson's Mills, Washington County; Daniel H. Snyder, Stonersville, Berks County.

Maryland.—Established—Gardenville, Baltimore County, John Herman Postmaster Appointed—Jacob H. Ridenour, Foxville, Frederick County.

KING KALAKAUA.

HIS MOVEMENTS YESTERDAY.

HE ATTENDED ST. STEPHEN'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN THE MORNING, MADE SOME CALLS, AND SAW THE FIRE DEPARTMENT WORK AT NIGHT—A LATE VISIT TO THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

At about 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning King Ka'akaua and his party left the Windsor Hotel to attend the morning service at St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, in Twenty-eighth street, near Lexington avenue. The service had been already a few moments begun when the royal party arrived, and his Majesty, Lieut. Totten, and Aldermen Gilon and McCafferty immediately took their seats in the pew which had been reserved for them on the left-hand side of the centre aisle, and somewhat past the centre of the church. The pews in the immediate vicinity accommodated the rest of the party, which consisted of Aldermen Koch and Kehr, and Assistant Aldermen Brucks, Kreps, Keating, Kehoe, Kelly, Keenan, Healy, Clancy, Masterson, Somers, and Murphy. The services consisted of a sermon by Rev. Dr. McGlynn upon topics suggested by the fact that yesterday was the last Sunday of the year, and of the regular high mass celebrated by Father Carroll, assisted by Deacon McCready and Sub-deacon Byron. The music especially pleased his Majesty, and was of that brilliant character which has gained for St. Stephen's its reputation in this respect. At the conclusion of the service a somewhat embarrassing delay occurred. As the audience completely filled every part of the church, his Majesty was apparently desirous that it should pass out before he did, and he waited for it to do so; but the audience seemed quite as determined to wait to get a good look at the King as he left the building. Finally the King pushed his way down the crowded centre aisle to the rear of the church, and made his exit through a door leading to the rectory occupied as a residence by Father McGlynn, with whom he spent a few moments in conversation. Meanwhile the congregation had transferred itself from the church to the sidewalk, and when the King passed to his carriage he did so through a crowd of several hundred persons, whom the Police with difficulty compelled to leave clear a space large enough for his Majesty's passage. From the church the party drove to the hotel for dinner. After dinner the King, accompanied by Govs. Kapena and Dominis, made an informal call at the residence of Mr. M. L. W. Kitchen, No. 109 East Eightieth street. He afterward called upon Mr. Cyrus W. Field, at his residence, at No. 123 East Twenty-fifth street, and then returned to the hotel, where he found waiting for him as a gift from Mrs. Kitchen a beautiful bouquet, upon the face of which was wrought in violet flowers the Hawaiian word "aloha," which signifies in English "a welcome," or rather, perhaps, "a loving welcome."

In the evening the King made the long-promised trial of the efficiency of the Fire Department. At about 8:30 o'clock he left the Windsor, accompanied by Govs. Dominis and Kapena, Lieut. Totten, Fire Commissioner Hatch, Aldermen Gilon, Kehr, and Koch, and Assistant Alderman Brucks, and proceeded to the south-east corner of Broadway and Canal street, where the King himself sounded the alarm about 9 o'clock, and then crossed to the higher elevation of the opposite street corner to see the manner in which the alarm would be answered. After crossing the street, he had hardly waited a very perceptible length of time before the rumble and the clanging of the bells of approaching engines could be distinctly heard, and in another moment the engines and trucks could be seen coming from both up and down Broadway, and from both the east and west on Canal street. The alarm called out five engines, which would generally arrive in the following order: Engines Nos. 31, 20, (which propels itself without the use of horses,) 3, 27, and 7, and hook and ladder trucks Nos. 8, 1, and 9. The actual order of arrival was somewhat different from this. In two minutes and forty seconds from the sounding of the alarm engine No. 13 arrived from the corner of Spring and Wooster streets, and almost at the same instant No. 31 came dashing up Broadway from its house on Leonard street. The former engine, it will be observed, had the lesser distance to traverse, but the road from the engine-house of No. 31 lies over a very steep hill. After these two engines No. 20, No. 27, and No. 7 arrived very quickly, and in the order given. Of the trucks, No. 8 arrived about as soon as Engine No. 31, and it was followed by trucks No. 9 and No. 1. The insurance patrol, too, arrived neither early nor late, but in very good time. In four minutes and fifty-six seconds all the above named engines had arrived, and No. 13 was playing a powerful stream of water. The exhibition was a very satisfactory one, and was witnessed by a large crowd of people besides the party for whom it was given. From Broadway and Canal street his Majesty and party drove to the head-quarters of the Fire Department, on Mercer street, near Spring. Here the apparatus was shown to him by which an alarm is received or sent out, and which indicates by an automatically ringing bell any break of any wire in any part of the City. It has already been stated with how much pleasure the King witnessed the imperfect exhibition in several engine-houses on Saturday night, but last night he was still more impressed. He examined the electric apparatus very carefully, and asked the cost of making and maintaining steam-engines, and of transporting them to Honolulu. One quite humorous incident occurred during this part of the evening. One of the Aldermen, noticing that the King was very closely surrounded by the crowd, and that his heavy gold chain was hanging quite loosely, advised his Majesty to button up his coat. He did so, and at the same time explained he had previously left it open and thus exposed his chain. It seems he had read of the marvelous celerity with which Mr. Thomas C. Alvord's watch was returned to him after having been stolen a short time ago, and his Majesty was curious to discover whether, in the first place, there were any thieves dextrous enough to steal his chain without attracting his attention, and in the second place, to try by experience in how short a time our Police could recover it. Happily, the experiment was a failure, as it is much to be feared that our City would have established the reputation of its thieves at the expense of that of its Police.

From the head-quarters of the Fire Department the royal party drove to the Union League Club, at the corner of Twenty-sixth street and Madison avenue. Here the King made an informal call, and, though several gentlemen were introduced to him, there was nothing in the nature of a reception. Commissioner Salem H. Wales was first presented to his Majesty, and he then conducted him through the building, from the bowling alleys and billiard room to the parlor and theatre. The gentlemen who were present were mostly members of the club, and among them may be mentioned: Commissioner Salem H. Wales, Jackson S. Schultz, Gen. Sharpe, Commissioner Isaac H. Bailey, Ex-Police Commissioner Acton, Major Bundy, Sinclair Tousey, Ex-Collector Thomas Murphy, J. H. Hall, Charles Watrous, Thomas Eddy, Richard Butler, R. F. Andrews, Isaac Sherman. From the Union League Club the King drove to the Windsor.

The King's movements during the remainder of his stay in this City have been so often detailed as to hardly need repetition. To-day, however, it may be stated, he formally calls upon the Mayor at the City Hall, at 10:30 o'clock in the afternoon, and in the evening, after attending the opera, he calls at the Lotos, No. 2 Irving place. As to his movements after leaving New-York there is considerable uncertainty. It is, however, known that he will leave here for Boston on Thursday, and that on his way he will stop over night at New-Bedford, and for an hour or two at New-Haven. He stops at the latter place in order to visit Yale College, one of the professors of which was his teacher in early youth, and he stops in New-Bedford partly from a wish to see the place from which proceed the many whaling vessels which call at the islands, and partly because of that city's early and intimate association with the history of this country. In New-Haven it is expected that he will arrive there on Thursday next, and the City Government has voted to give him a public reception on that day. His Majesty's travels, after leaving Boston, will probably include visits to Niagara and several Western cities, and he now expects to start for his own kingdom by about Feb. 1.

LATEST PHASE OF THE GLENDENNING SCANDAL.

The expectation that Rev. John S. Glendenning, Pastor of the Prospect Avenue, Jersey City Heights Presbyterian Church, who was deposed by the recent action of the Presbytery, but whose sentence Rev. Mr. Wall, the Moderator, refused to read in deference to the wishes of the congregation, would preach, served to fill the church with a large crowd of persons yesterday morning. Mr. Glendenning on entering the church instead of ascending the pulpit took a seat in the body of the church. Rev. S. B. Dod, who acted during Glendenning's trial as his counsel, officiated. Before opening the services he read a letter from John S. Glendenning addressed to the members of his congregation, declining to preach. He said in the letter that, though conscious before God of his entire innocence of the charges preferred against him, the finding of the Presbytery convinced him that he had under-estimated the force of the oft reiterated charges made against him by Miss Pomeroy and her friends. If he had felt proud before his troubles commenced of his pastorate, he had reason to feel doubly proud of it since his congregation had expressed their sense of continued confidence in him. He felt honored by their invitation to continue to minister to their spiritual wants, but as would and accept it. It was better for the church and for himself that he desist from preaching for the present. He had appealed to the Synod, and the appeal stayed all proceedings; but his preaching might be interpreted as a defiance of public opinion and of the action of his fellow-ministers, for the purpose of influencing the action of the Synod. He would avoid even the appearance of error and should not officiate in the pulpit till the Synod had decided his appeal. He would stand to the church in the relation of Pastor, but instead of filling the pulpit himself, would select competent gentlemen to act in his stead. If at any time during the ten months for which his appeal would remain undecided his resignation should be thought desirable, he hoped his parishoners would be just to the church and kind to him by telling him so.

Having read the letter Mr. Dod began the regular service. He prayed for the prosperity of the church that had stood so nobly and courageously by its Pastor. His sermon was upon the necessity of embracing Christianity at once if ever.

ROBBED OF $40,000.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE—PROF. PECK, OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE, THE VICTIM—STRANGE RETICENCE REGARDING THE LOSS.

Prof. William G. Peck, of Columbia College, rushed into the Twenty-first Precinct Station-house at noon yesterday, and said that he wanted to see Capt. McElwaine immediately, as he had just been robbed of $40,000. Prof. Peck was very much agitated, and informed Capt. McElwaine that a chest containing family plate worth $1,000, and certificates of deposit and other securities valued at $40,000, had been carried out of his residence, No. 126 East Thirty-fifth street, by two young men. Capt. McElwaine proceeded to the Professor's residence to work the case up, and obtained the statement of a colored servant, who said that while sitting at the kitchen window she saw Master Henry Peck, son of the Professor, nineteen years old, come in by the hall-door, accompanied by two youths of about the same age. She heard them walking overhead in the parlor, and then heard them apparently go up stairs to young Peck's room. She next heard the hall-door open, and saw the two young men carry a chest down the stoop. She went out, saw that they turned down Madison avenue to Thirty-fourth street, and on looking up saw young Peck watching them from the window of his room. On re-entering the house she met young Peck in the hallway going out, and asked him what chest it was that his friends carried out. He told her to mind her —— business and he would mind his. This excited the servant's suspicion, and she watched him leave the house and proceed in the same direction as the two young men who carried the chest. She informed another servant of the affair, and the latter on going to the extension-room or studio, behind the parlors, saw that the plate-chest had been stolen. The family were at church, but the servants called Prof. Peck and his father-in-law, Prof. Davis, out of the church, and informed them of the affair. Capt. McElwain ascertained that young Peck was keeping company with a dress-maker, and calling on the young lady, obtained from her a picture of Master Henry Peck. Seven officers were detailed to search the City for him, but shortly before 6 o'clock he returned to his father's house alone. Capt. McElwaine was notified, but on arriving at the house found that Prof. Davis and Prof. Peck were not disposed to take any action in the case or prosecute young Peck. The latter said he knew nothing about the chest and denied everything. While working on the case Capt. McElwaine obtained possession of a list of debts due by young Peck. On this list, which amounted in all to $268, James Oxley figured for $86, "Seddons Mouse" was credited with $56, while "Owney" Geoghegan, "Paddy the Smasher," and other sporting and notorious persons were similarly mentioned. At latest writing, Prof. Peck had not recovered his property. The family refused to make any of the details of the case public.

SUICIDE OF A GERMAN JOURNALIST.

Mr. Moritz Goetze, a former editor of the New-York *Staats Zeitung* and *Journal*, committed suicide at his residence, No. 16 St. Mark's place, yesterday, by hanging himself. Mr. Goetze, who was fifty-five years old, was born in Coblentz on the Rhine, and was educated in Teachers' Seminary there. He came to this country in 1855, and became principal editorial writer on the staff of the Baltimore *Wecker*. He then came to this City and filled a similar position on the *Staats Zeitung*. On the establishment of the *New-Yorker Journal* Mr. Goetze left the *Staats Zeitung* and accepted a position on the staff of the *Journal*. His sight, however, became very weak, and in 1870 he was run over by a street-car in Chatham street and badly injured. His health rapidly failed, and he has been out of employment since June last. Mrs. Weber, the lady keeping the boarding-house No. 16 St. Mark's place, treated him with great kindness, and tried by every means in her power to prevent him from becoming despondent. He came home on Saturday night, and went to his room. Yesterday morning, on his not coming to breakfast, the door of his room was forced open and he was discovered dead. Coroner Eickhoff was notified, and gave a permit for the removal of the body to the Morgue. An inquest will be held in the case to-day.

ANOTHER SUICIDE BY A GERMAN.

Leo Schall, a German, whose residence is unknown, yesterday called at No. 396 Greenwich street, where his wife is employed as a servant, and asked to see her. When he had seen his wife he drew a revolver, placed the muzzle of the weapon in his mouth and fired. His body was taken to the Leonard Street Station, and Coroner Woltman notified. Schall had been separated from his wife for quite a time, and was endeavoring to persuade her to return and live with him. She refused, and hence his suicide.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Edwin Adams, the actor, is at the Sturtevant House.

Major John F. Weston, United States Army, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Ex-Gov. J. W. Throckmorton, of Texas, is at the Hoffman House.

Mlle. Marie Heilbron, of the Strakosch Opera company, is at the Union Square Hotel.

Congressman Oliver P. Snyder, of Arkansas, and Mayor Charles A. Otis, of Cleveland, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

HICKS' FIRE ESCAPE.

A London paper, speaking of Hicks' fire escape, says: "A few weeks since we recorded the successful trial of a life-raft invented by Mr. J. Hicks, a petty officer in the Coastguard service. Besides practically working out the question of saving life at sea, the inventor has turned his attention to the means of effecting the same object on land. To this end he has designed a fire-escape, with which some successful trials were made yesterday from the premises of Messrs. Russell & Co., in Leicester square. The escape requires, in the first place, a pair of short chains to be fixed on either side of the window, just inside, out of the way and all but out of sight. These chains have the one a hook and the other an eye, and when required for use are linked together across the window. Into the eye of the chain the main block of the escape is hooked, the escape when not in use being stowed away in a box measuring only two feet long by twenty inches broad and eight inches deep, which in a bedroom can easily be stowed away under a dressing-table in or near the window. The escape itself consists of a cage or square-mouthed bag of strong netting, held open by a light iron rim. A light rope is attached to it, and passes through the fixed block hooked on to the window chain. The rope is also rove through a movable friction block fitted with a brake, which is self-acting and is very simply arranged. The cage being hooked on to the cross chain, it is pushed outside the window, and the coil of rope connected with it is thrown into the street. A light guy-rope attached to the cage is also thrown to the bystanders or firemen below, and by this rope the cage can be pulled away from the house clear of balconies or other impediments to descent, and clear also of any flames that may be issuing from the lower windows. As soon as the cage is clear of the window-sill, the person seeking escape gets into it, or places others in it first in the case of women and children. The brake sustains the cradle in its normal position until it is loaded, when it slowly descends to the street level. If it should be necessary to stop it on the way down, a very slight pressure by the person in it on the lowering rope effects the object. The cage is then hoisted up again from below for a fresh load, and, if required, a man can be raised in it. If it is desired to lower the cage very rapidly the lowering rope is slipped out of the brake-hook, and the descent with several persons can be effected in very much less time and with equal safety. Hicks' escape can be used not only from the window, but from a roof, as on a fire breaking out a man could take one through an adjoining house, get on to the roof of the burning house, slip a rope around a chimney stack, attach the escape to it, and throw it over the parapet at the desired point. It might thus be made a useful adjunct to the Brigade escape, if circumstances rendered it desirable. It is simple in construction, and can be easily and rapidly worked, as the experiments yesterday showed. In a private trial recently made before Captain Shaw, the inventor lowered the cage five times with parcels representing women and children, and once with a man, finally descending in it himself, accomplishing the whole in two minutes and a half.

ARRESTS FOR GIVING DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES ON SUNDAY NIGHT.

Capt. Siebert, of the Seventeenth Precinct, last night arrested Ludwig Hess, a saloon-keeper, of No. 9 Second avenue, and four others, for participating in a dramatic performance given at Hess' place yesterday evening. The prisoners were locked up at the Fifth Street Station, and will be brought up at Essex Market Court to-day.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN CROSBY STREET.

WARREN WARD & CO.'S FURNITURE WAREHOUSE DESTROYED—ESTIMATED LOSS $300,000—DANGER TO THE SURROUNDING PROPERTY — SUSPICIONS OF INCENDIARISM.

The furniture warehouse of Messrs. Warren Ward & Co., corner of Spring and Crosby streets, was almost entirely consumed by fire yesterday. The fire, which happily did not extend beyond the warehouse, afforded another illustration of the danger of Mansard roofs in buildings used for commercial purposes. Messrs. Warren Ward & Co.'s warehouse has a frontage of 112 feet on Crosby street and fifty feet on Spring street. It was a five-story brick building, with a Mansard attic and roof. The fourth floor was used as a stock-room, the fifth floor as an upholstery room, and the Mansard attic as a varnishing room. It has been the custom of Mr. Henry L. Schieder, the principal salesman, who has been in the employ of the firm for many years, to go into the warehouse on Sunday and see that everything was right. Yesterday morning Mr. Schieder, who keeps the keys of the building, entered the warehouse, locked himself in, and sat down in the wareroom on the first floor to read a newspaper. At 12:15 o'clock Mr. J. M. Barnard, a furniture-fitter in the employ of the firm, who was passing by, saw smoke issuing from the centre window on the fourth floor of the building on the Crosby street side. Knowing that Mr. Schieder was in the habit of spending Sundays in the warehouse, Mr. Barnard rapped loudly at the door, and was answered by Mr. Schieder, whom he informed that the building was on fire. By this time an alarm had been sent out through the fire telegraph. Mr. Schieder, who is an old gentleman, became so agitated that he could not unlock the door from the inside, and was compelled to remain in the burning building until the arrival of the firemen, who forced in the door. The first alarm brought to the fire five engines and three hook and ladder companies. The reserve force of the Fourteenth Precinct, under Capt. Allaire, were promptly on hand, and rendered efficient service in preserving order and keeping back the crowd which speedily gathered in Spring and Crosby streets. At the outset it was thought by the firemen that the fire was a small one. Two accidents retarded their work. As they were carrying two lines of hose up a ladder, both lines burst, and the firemen were compelled to return and uncouple their hose. Several streams were quickly thrown into the house, and it was deemed certain that the fire was almost subdued. It soon became apparent that this was an error, for at that time the fire was insidiously eating its way through the fifth floor and into the Mansard attic. The firemen had gained the roof by means of a ladder from an adjoining building and were just preparing to force the scuttle, and so gain an entrance to the upper floors, when the fire reached the varnish in the attic and the flames broke out in renewed fury, and the smoke ascended in such vast volumes that Chief Engineer Bates at once saw that the building was doomed and sent out second and third alarms, which brought the reserve force of seven engines and three hook and ladder companies to the scene. Police reserves were also ordered from the Sixth, Eighth, Tenth, Eleventh, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Seventeenth Precincts. Superintendent Walling and Inspector McDermott soon after arrived and assumed charge of the Police force. Commissioners Matsell and Disbecker, of the Police Board, and President Perley, of the Fire Commissioners, also came on the third alarm. Chief Bates ordered Capt. Allaire to remove the persons occupying the adjoining houses. In a small frame house, No. 79 Crosby street, occupied by Italians, the Police found an old woman who had been lying unconscious from drink during the whole time that the fire had been burning. The Police also removed two horses which they found in a stable behind this house. The two-story frame building No. 73 Spring street, occupied by Solomon Mayer as a dry-goods store, was also vacated by the occupants. By this time the entire upper portion of the building was in flames. The firemen who had been on the roof were compelled to abandon their line of hose, which was burned. Streams were played from the roofs of the adjoining buildings, and every effort made to save the remaining portion of the building. The heat was so intense that the guests in the Anson House, which directly faces the burnt building, were so alarmed that many of them left their rooms. The front of the hotel was completely blackened by the smoke. The roof of the four-story brick building on the south-east corner of Spring and Crosby streets caught fire from a spark, and for a few minutes created some apprehension as to the fire spreading. By this time the blaze from the fire, which could plainly be seen at a great distance, had attracted a considerable number of persons, who crowded Broadway and the streets contiguous to the conflagration to such an extent that it required all the time of the Police to keep them back, so as not to hamper the firemen in their work. Finally the flames spent their fury, and after four hours of hard labor the fire was extinguished. The fourth and fifth floors and the Mansard-roof attic were completely gutted. The loss is roughly estimated at $300,000—$250,000 on stock, and $50,000 on building. Owing to the absence of Mr. Ward at his residence in Fort Washington, no list of insurances could be obtained last night. It is supposed, however, that all losses are fully covered by insurance risks held by Hartford and City companies. The furniture stored on the first, second, and third floors was damaged to a great extent by water, and is now comparatively valueless. The origin of the fire is unknown. It is supposed to be the result of the act of an incendiary, for the reason that the workmen knocked off at 5 o'clock on Saturday evening, and it was then reported that everything was right. The manufactory of the firm, at No. 379 West Twelfth street, has been fired twice during the past year, and one of the workmen in the employ of the firm was caught in the act of firing the building. It is thought that the destructive fire of yesterday resulted from a similar incendiary act.

OTHER FIRES.

A fire occurred yesterday afternoon on the top floor of the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling-house No. 142 West Forty-seventh street, occupied by Adolph Levy, which caused a damage of $75 on furniture and $50 on building; insured.

At 7:15 o'clock, yesterday evening, fire was discovered in the one-story frame stable No. 353 West Thirty-eighth street, owned by Mr. John Seaman, of Mount Kisco, and occupied by Messrs. Halleck & Rosell. The building was damaged $500. The fire spread with the greatest rapidity, and burned four horses, owned by Messrs. Halleck & Rosell and Louis Benz, of No. 341 West Thirty-eighth street. The hay, feed, harness, and other contents of the stable, which were destroyed, were valued at $1,500; insured. The four horses burned were valued at $800. The cause of the fire could not be ascertained.

At 4 P. M., yesterday, a fire was discovered in the one-story frame building No. 710 Second avenue, occupied by Mills & Ambrose as a feed-store; loss, $1,500; insured. The fire extended to the two-story frame building No. 708 Second avenue, owned by the Morris Worth estate, and occupied by Mr. Mills as a furniture store; loss, $1,500; insured for $1,000. The blacksmith shop of James McDermott, No. 303 East Thirty-eighth street, was damaged $300; no insurance. Capt. Gunner, of the Eighteenth Precinct, who was passing by at the time, rendered good service, and, in conjunction with Capts. McElwaine and Mount, assumed charge of the Police. Superintendent Walling was also present.

The Providence (R. I.) *Journal* has the report of a large fire at Lane's Station, Norton, Mass., on Saturday evening, which destroyed the mill of the Norton Steam Power Company, and their engine and boiler-house, blacksmith shop, and store-shed. The basement story of the mill was occupied as a machine shop by Charles & Oliver Lane, who owned about two-thirds of the stock of the Power Company, and lose about $20,000, partially insured. The first story of the mill was occupied by William A. Sturdy & Co., manufacturing jewelers, who lose from $13,000 to $15,000; insurance, $6,000, divided equally between the Globe of Chicago, Home of New-York, and the Ætna of Hartford. The second floor was unoccupied. The third floor was occupied by John A. Hussey, piano manufacturer, whose loss is $6,000; insured for $3,000. The total loss is about $40,000. The origin of the fire is unknown, as the mill had not been started since Thursday.

OYSTERS.

THEIR CONNECTION WITH JOYOUS SCENES AND PLEASANT COMPANY—THE WINES WHICH SHOULD BE USED.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

As a man who has lived draws into declining years he is apt to associate melancholy with oysters. Happily for him, they were more common in his younger days than they are likely to become again, in spite of scientific cultivation. But, though he used to indulge in them as matters of course, instead of asking his conscience whether he was justified in doing so, though he used to order oyster luncheons off hand, or drop incidentally into Wilton's for a dozen or so, under the fond belief that they give an edge to the appetite, it is not their growing scarcity that affects him. It is their close connection with the most joyous scenes of his prime and the pleasantest company he ever has sat down with. Like most men, we have eaten them in the rough and we have eaten them in the smooth; and though we can recall many a merry repast they figured at, it is only natural that for the merriest of all we go back to very early experiences. They were in the modern Athens. The days of those high jinks at Clerihugh's, at which Col. Mannering surprised that eminent counsel, Mr. Pleydell, had gone by. Respectable clerks, like the important Mr. Drudgeit, no longer dared to dive into spirit-shops in broad daylight to gulp down their "meridians." There was no vexatious temperance legislation at that time, nor statutory objections to turning day into night. These places laid themselves out for suppers, and fishes in various forms were their great commodity. There were kippered salmon and pickled salmon; haddocks smoked, sun-dried, and salted; but, chief of all, were the oysters from the famous beds of historical Lindores. These were served in all fashions—curried and stewed, fried and scalloped; but the great specialty was dressing them by roasting, and the roasting the guests did for themselves. We can recall the interior as if it were yesterday, with all its coloring, as harmoniously local as the strong Scottish speech of the convives. The group gathered round the coarse table-cloth in the little wooden-paneled cabinet was very much in the style of Teniers or Ostade—a Scotch replica of "Leyden students relaxing," in a way Oxford or Cambridge would have shuddered at. The odors from the spluttering mollusks rise now in our nostrils as we see the shovel resting on the glowing coals and hear its contents cracking and complaining. It must be the prejudice of happy associations, of course; but we do fancy that we have never eaten such oysters since. And yet our more cultivated judgment condemns such violent cookery. We see that the flavor of fugitive essences ought to have evaporated under the scorching; and then we remark that, for the sake of the oysters or its own, we delighted in draughts of Edinburgh ale. Of one thing we are very sure—they were jolly symposia, nor were wit and intellect wanting to them.

Later in life oysters fall naturally into their more legitimate place as the inevitable preface to *dîners et déjeûners soignés*. But though in themselves they scarcely impress themselves more on the memory than the plate and crystal and the snowy damask, yet they naturally suggest reflections on the dishes and wines that followed. As they should mean a choice of soups and a plurality of entrées leading onward to the rôti, so they infer certain vintages which may prove more or less disappointing when you try them. For as there are pretentious champagnes that never came from the neighborhood of Epernay, so there is a most miscellaneous variety of growths of Rhine wine between the Sievengebirge and the slopes of the Rheingau. But a very light or unfamiliar wine need by no means be unsuitable for a special purpose, and in England we are far too much given to mating "the natives" in legitimate wedlock with stereotyped *crûs*, just as we are apt to make mistakes in the condiments we habitually serve with them. There can be no positive objection to sherry, if it be light and dry enough, and yet something always seems to whisper that its submerged fire on the coolness of the oyster is false heraldry. Chablis goes with oysters admirably to be sure; but then there are two sorts of Chablis that are only too frequently palmed off in England. There is nothing to be said against the one except that it is offensively thin and sour. It is vin ordinaire of the most ordinary, a *piqué* that sets the teeth on edge like the miserable grapes it was expressed from. The other, though more palatable, is more objectionable still, as you may have reason to remark on the morrow. It is as much "made" as the most elaborate of the entrées that is to follow it, and sometimes it smells as if it had been brewed and bottled by a Bond street perfumer. Now at a French *déjeûner* or dinner you may meet with scores of wines and vintages that are suited to oysters as naturally as their native waters. If you order your repast for yourself, you give your fancy its head through a long wine list among very moderate figures too, and you are only embarrassed by the vast variety of your choice. Pouilly everybody knows abroad, although it makes its appearance so rarely in England. The more you have fallen in love with it, the more are you likely to mark with a white stone the fortunate day when you first made its acquaintance. It may have been on the occasion of your introduction to some celebrated restaurant, that you look upon now as one of your homes in Paris. The *plat* of the day was pretty nearly perfection in point of cookery, and most probably had a decided character of its own. So that, in connection with that particular establishment, oysters instinctively blend themselves in your mind with the "poitrine sauce Béarnaise," and the "filet sauce Provençale," with that faint but pervading savor of the penetrating garlic. Or you remember ordering oysters at Bignon's, by way of experimenting on his famous Sauternes from pleasant Salluces up to the priceless Château Yquem. But, once begin, and we might go on cooking souvenirs for ever.

SOME RECENT INSTANCES OF KIDNAPPING.

Of late years child stealing in this country has been largely on the increase. Although there is no occurrence of this class upon record which has attracted so large a share of public attention as the case of Charlie Ross, within the last two or three years numerous instances of child stealing have occurred. In the Spring of 1871, a man named George Ross, residing at Kirksville, Mo., created a sensation in that town by stealing two little girls, the children of respectable parents. Ross had previously borne a good character, and the news of his having been guilty of such an inhuman crime, coupled with the widespread sympathy felt for the afflicted parents of the children, caused the most intense excitement. This man had known the children for some time previous, and formed such an attachment for them that he was induced to coax them away from their parents' home. After a short time, however, the criminal was captured, and the children were restored to their parents.

A couple of months later, in the same year, another case of child-stealing took place at Worcester, Mass.—if the occurrence may be strictly classed under that head. Hon. L. K. Earle had obtained a divorce from his wife, and the courts ordered that the care of the children—a boy and a girl—should be intrusted to his wife. This was contrary to his wishes. This gentleman asked it as a favor from the lawyer of his divorced wife that he might be permitted to see the children. The request was freely granted, nothing of the design contemplated having been suspected. When Mr. Earle was brought into the presence of the children he took both in his arms and carried them to his carriage, which speedily drove away, much to the amazement of the lawyer, who had acted toward him in good faith. The children were afterward recovered and placed in charge of their mother.

Another case of kidnapping occurred in June, 1873, when the daughter of Mrs. Brown, a child five years of age, was stolen in this City. For some months previous a woman named Kate Bowen resided in the neighborhood with her husband, during which time she gained the confidence of the little girl, and when she removed to another district she took the child with her. She was afterward arrested and sentenced to seven years in the State Prison. In sentencing this woman to the full penalty which the law allowed, Recorder Hackett was influenced by the fact that numerous cases of child-stealing had occurred for some months previous, and he desired to set an example before this class of criminals which would deter them from being guilty of such inhuman outrages.

At Williamstown, N. Y., a case of child-stealing occurred similar to that recorded of Mr. Earle, at Worcester, Mass. A man named Neill, who had procured a divorce from his wife, she having been intrusted with the guardianship of their two children, watched an opportunity and carried the children away in a carriage before he could be prevented. Several other cases of a similar nature might be mentioned to show the frequency of this crime within the past few years.

MINING NOMENCLATURE.

The names of mines, the San Francisco *Bulletin* suggests, in a measure represent the spirit of the times, though it often happens that they are selected at random and without any apparent purpose. The favorite names in former years were suggestive of dazzling wealth, and included such as Silver Wave, Golden Chariot, Silver Cord, Golden Dream, Hidden Treasure, Silver Hill, Gold Hill, Silver Cloud, after which followed Virtue, Justice, Hope and Independence. Three quicksilver mines on one ledge in the Calistoga district have been named, respectively, Beecher, Moulton, and Tilton. The mines lately surveyed are partially represented by the following names in addition to the three just given: Dolly Varden, Grant, Greely, Insolvent, King Bee, Lone Star, Mount Vernon, Maud, Missionary, Missouri, May Howard, Nonpareil, Occident, Oriental, Pioneer, Pacific Rattlesnake, Rainbow, Red Jacket, Rose, Seven-thirty, Shanghai, St. George, Sacramento, Sucker Flat, Sandy Bar, Union, Volunteer, and Young America.

CLERICAL WIT.

Some time ago a Syracuse preacher, the *Journal* says, was accompanied by another preacher and a layman to a neighboring village, where special evening services were held, after which the trio accepted an invitation to partake of refreshments. The Pastor paid particular attention to the pickled beets upon the table, of which he expressed himself as being very fond, and being rallied by one of his companions by the remark, "You seem to be fond of beets," he quickly retorted, "Yes, I am, and that's why I brought two with me." The remark made his companions feel less comfortable.

LIVINGSTONE.

THE LAST DAYS OF THE GREAT EXPLORER.

EXTRACTS FROM HIS RECENTLY PUBLISHED JOURNALS—THE FINAL JOURNEY AND ITS SAD CONCLUSION—LIFE DYING OUT SLOWLY—HIS SOLITARY DEATH IN THE NATIVE HUT.

To-day, the 27th April, 1873, he seems to have been almost dying. No entry at all was made in his diary after that which follows, and it must have taxed him to the utmost to write: "Knocked up quite, and remain—recover—sent to buy milch goats. We are on the banks of the Molilamo." They are the last words that David Livingstone wrote. From this point we have to trust entirely to the narrative of the men. They explain the above sentence as follows: Salimané, Amisi, Hamsani, and Laedé, accompanied by a guide, were sent off to endeavor, if possible, to buy some milch goats on the upper part of the Molilamo. They could not, however, succeed; it was always the same story—the Mazitu had taken everything. The chief, nevertheless sent a substantial present of a kid and three baskets of ground nuts, and the people were willing enough to exchange food for beads. Thinking he could eat some Mapira corn pounded up with ground nuts, the Doctor gave instructions to the two women, M'sozi and M'toweka, to prepare it for him, but he was not able to take it when they brought it to him.

28th April.—Men were now dispatched in an opposite direction, that is, to visit the villages on the right bank of the Molilamo as it flows to the Lake; unfortunately they met with no better result, and returned empty handed. On the 29th April, Kalunganjovu and most of his people came early to the village. The chief wished to assist his guests to the utmost, and stated that as he could not be sure that a sufficient number of canoes would be forthcoming unless he took charge of matters himself, he should accompany the caravan to the crossing-place, which was about an hour's march from the spot. "Everything should be done for his friend," he said. They were ready to set out. On Susi's going to the hut, Dr. Livingstone told him that he was quite unable to walk to the door to reach the kitanda, and he wished the men to break down one side of the little house, as the entrance was too narrow to admit it, and in this manner to bring it to him where he was; this was done, and he was gently placed upon it, and borne out of the village. Their course was in the direction of the stream, and they followed it till they came to a reach where the current was uninterrupted by the numerous little islands which stood partly in the river and partly in the flood on the upper waters. Kalunganjovu was seated on a knoll, and actively superintended the embarkation, while Dr. Livingstone told his bearers to take him to a tree at a little distance off, that he might rest in the shade till most of the men were on the other side. A good deal of care was required, for the river, by no means a large one in ordinary times, spread its waters in all directions, so that a false step or a stumble in any unseen hole would have drenched the invalid and the bed also on which he was carried. The passage occupied some time, and then came the difficult task of conveying the Doctor across; for the canoes were not wide enough to allow the kitanda to be deposited in the bottom of either of them. Hitherto, no matter how weak, Livingstone had always been able to sit in the various canoes they had used on like occasions, but now he had no power to do so. Taking his bed off the kitanda, they laid it in the bottom of the strongest canoe, and tried to lift him, but he could not bear the pain of a hand being passed under his back. Beckoning to Chumah in a faint voice, he asked him to stoop down over him as low as possible, so that he might clasp his hands together behind his head, directing him at the same time how to avoid putting any pressure on the lumbar region of the back; in this way he was deposited in the bottom of the canoe, and quickly ferried across the Muililamo by Chowpéré, Susi, Farijala, and Chumak. The same precautions were used on the other side; the kitanda was brought close to the canoe, so as to prevent any unnecessary pain in disembarking. Susi was now hurried on ahead to reach Chitambo's village, and superintend the building of another house. For the first mile or two they had to carry the Doctor through the swamps and plashes, glad to reach something like a dry plain at last. It would seem that his strength was here at its very lowest ebb. Chumah, one of his bearers on these, the last weary miles the great traveler was destined to accomplish, says that they were every now and then implored to stop and place their burden on the ground. So great were the pangs of his disease during this day that he could make no attempt to stand, and if lifted for a few yards a drowsiness came over him, which alarmed them all excessively. This was specially the case at one spot where a tree stood in the path. Here one of his attendants was called to him, and, on stooping down, he found him unable to speak from faintness. They replaced him in the kitanda, and made the best of their way on the journey. Some distance further on great thirst oppressed him; he asked them if they had any water, but, unfortunately, for once, not a drop to be procured. Hastening on for fear of getting too far separated from the party in advance, to their great comfort they now saw Farijala approaching with some, which Susi had thoughtfully sent off from Chitambo's village. Still wending their way on, it seemed as if they would not complete their task, for again at a clearing the sick man entreated them to place him on the ground, and to let him stay where he was. Fortunately at this moment some of the outlying huts of the village came in sight, and they tried to rally him by telling him that he would quickly be in the house that the others had gone on to build, but they were obliged, as it was, to allow him to remain for an hour in the native gardens outside the town. On reaching their companions it was found that the work was not quite finished, and it became necessary, therefore, to lay him under the broad eaves of a native hut till things were ready. Chitambo's village at this time was almost empty. When the crops are growing it is the custom to erect little temporary houses in the fields, and the inhabitants, leaving their more substantial huts, pass the time in watching their crops, which are scarcely more safe by day than by night; thus it was that the men found plenty of room and shelter ready to their hand. Many of the people approached the spot where he lay whose praises had reached them in previous years, and in silent wonder they stood round him resting on their bows. Slight drizzling showers were falling, and as soon as possible his house was made ready and banked round with earth. Inside it the bed was raised from the floor by sticks and grass, occupying a position across and near to the bay-shaped end of the hut; in the bay itself bales and boxes were deposited, one of the latter doing duty for a table, in which the medicine chest and sundry other things were placed. A fire was lighted outside, nearly opposite the door, while the boy Majwara slept just within to attend to his master's wants in the night. On the 30th April, 1873, Chitambo came early to pay a visit of courtesy, and was shown into the Doctor's presence, but he was obliged to send him away, telling him to come again on the morrow, when he hoped to have more strength to talk to him, and he was not again disturbed. In the afternoon he asked Susi to bring his watch to the bedside, and explained to him the position in which to hold his hand, that it might lie in the palm while he slowly turned the key. So the hours stole on till nightfall. The men silently took to their huts, while others, whose duty it was to keep watch, sat round the fires, all feeling that the end could not be far off. About 11 P. M. Susi, whose hut was close by, was told to go to his master. At the time there were loud shouts in the distance, and, on entering, Dr. Livingstone said, "Are our men making that noise?" "No," replied Susi, "I can hear from the cries that the people are scaring away a buffalo from their dura fields." A few minutes afterward he said slowly, and evidently wandering, "Is this the Luapula?" Susi told him they were in Chitambo's village, near the Mulilamo, when he was silent for a while. Again, speaking to Susi, in Suaheli this time, he said, "Sikun' gapi kuenda Luapula?" (How many days is it to the Luapula?) "Na zani zikutatu, Bwana," (I think it is three days, master,) replied Susi. A few seconds after, as if in great pain, he half sighed, half said, "Oh! dear, dear!" and then dozed off again. It was about an hour later that Susi heard Majwara again outside the door, "Bwana want you, Susi." On reaching the bed the Doctor told him he wished him to boil some water, and for this purpose he went to the fire outside, and soon returned with the copper kettle full. Calling him close, he asked him to bring his medicine chest and to hold the candle near him, for the man noticed he could hardly see. With great difficulty Dr. Livingstone selected the calomel, which he told him to place by his side; then, directing him to pour a little water into a cup, and to put another empty one by it, he said in a low feeble voice, "All right; you can go out now." These were the last words he was ever heard to speak.

TURKISH COLLECTION OF CUSTOMS.

The reports of the British Consuls on the manufactures, commerce, &c., of their consular districts, says a London paper, are unfortunately seldom read in the countries where and concerning which they are written. The valuable hints they often contain seldom, therefore, reach the ears of those who would really reap advantage from the suggestions of experienced and unbiased advisers. If the Sultan of Turkey, for instance, took the trouble to study the remarks made by Consul Skene on the commerce of the province of Aleppo for last year, lately issued, his Majesty would find that the business of the Custom-house at Alexandretta continues to be conducted in a fashion as adverse to the interests of the Imperial Treasury at Constantinople as to those of the merchants trading at that port. Arbitrary mismanagement on the part of the officials of this department is tending more and more to obstruct all commercial progress, and to diminish the public revenue. There has hardly been any augmentation in the receipts of the Custom-house in 1873 over those of 1872, notwithstanding the increased activity of trade. It is, says Consul Skene, surprising that the Sultan's Government should persist in employing Turks on duties for which they have never shown any special fitness, while there are three other classes of the Sultan's subjects—the Greeks, the Armenians, and the Jews—not only eminently suited to commercial business, but also successfully tried in this particular department when it was the practice to farm the Customs dues. A few years ago the Porte adopted the principle of direct collection of the revenues, and made the first change in the Customs which should have been the last, as being the most difficult without a carefully trained corps of fiscal officials. Other revenues still continue to be farmed, and it is only in the Custom-houses that the intelligent and conciliating non-Mussulmans have been lost sight of. In the meantime, it might be beneficial to trade in Turkey if some species of authority were vested in chambers of commerce for the summary settlement of disputed Custom-house claims.

THE KILL VON KULL IMPROVEMENT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On the 25th inst. an article on "The Kill Von Kull Channel Improvement" appeared in your columns. It read: "* * * It appears there is no other way by which the channel can be deepened. * * * Gen. Newton said recently * * * that the current from Staten Island Sound and the current from the Kill Von Kull would where they meet create a bar, that the tides running in opposite directions would always necessitate dredging, and that the bar which would ultimately be formed would close navigation on the river. * * * He thought that the diking would prove ultimately beneficial to the Staten Island property-owners, as they would doubtless fill in the space between the shore and the south dike, and thus acquire a considerable quantity of land. He said the interests of a few fishermen could not be allowed to stand in the way of an improvement so necessary as the one now in progress."

The channel is not being deepened at all by the War Department. New Jersey asked Congress to improve the channel, and it thereupon made an appropriation to "open and improve the channel between Staten Island and New-Jersey," instead of doing what the engineer proposes—to close up and destroy it and make a new one, giving as a reason for so doing that bars would form in it and redredging would be necessitated. The channel has existed from time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary; it does not now shoal nor narrow, nor do bars now form in it, but on the contrary it can be demonstrated that for forty years it has steadily widened and deepened, and that the bars now existing in it have constantly grown less. The Harbor-master of Elizabethport says that the channel has deepened three feet since 1858. If the channel is improving and deepening from natural causes, why can it not be deepened and improved by science? If the natural channel was improved the currents would not meet in any other manner or place than they now do; and as they do not now, and never have created bars in it, why should it be assumed that they would if the channel was deepened? If the channel is now kept open and constantly deepened by the action of the tides and currents, why should it be assumed that if it is improved by science "dredging will be necessitated," and that "navigation in the river will be closed?"

But assume that bars would form and that redredging should be necessary, why shouldn't a few thousand dollars be annually expended in that way, rather than that New-York State should be deprived of a navigable river, North-west Staten Island ruined, and many thousand dollars expended, if the same results can be attained by the improvement of the natural channel and its annual redredging as by the making of a new one where and as proposed?

The interest on the aggregate sum that the dikes would cost (estimating such cost at the rate of $50,000 per 2,000 feet, that being the contract price for making the first 2,000 feet) viz., over $300,000, would be more than sufficient to redredge, should that be found to be necessary. Almost the interest on the sum ($30,000) annually realized from the beds of oysters which will be destroyed by such dikes would redredge it. Would not the expense of refilling and repairing the dikes be equal to the cost of redredging? He suggests that the "space between the south dike and the shore" can be filled in, and Staten Island thereby be benefited, entirely ignoring the fact that even if they did fill in as he suggests, they would own only a small portion of the frontage on the dike. New-Jersey owning the most valuable portion of the frontage on the south dike, and all on the north dike, while if the natural channel was improved as New-Jersey requested and the act of appropriation provides, Staten Island would be brought nearer to the channel, would own the entire frontage on the south dike, and Staten Island's commercial, manufacturing and other interests and advantages increased, and values enhanced, while if the dikes are made as proposed, the commercial and other interests of the island would be destroyed and its present and prospective value seriously impaired.

The few fishermen referred to own $500,000 worth of vessel property, and nine-tenths of all the real estate to be affected, and their interests entitle them to consideration.

They desire the improvement of the channel, and are now, with other interests on the island, petitioning Congress to prevent the closing up and destruction of such channel and for its proper and beneficial improvement without damage or detriment to any point or place to be affected.

THOMAS W. BUTTS.

PORT RICHMOND, STATEN ISLAND, Dec. 26, 1874.

ST. JOHN'S GUILD RELIEF FUND.

The following additional contributions have been received by Rev. Alvah Wiswall, Master of St. John's Guild, No. 52 Varick street, and paid over to Andrew W. Leggat, Almoner:

Robert Henderson, through William H. Wiley	$20 00
J. M. Pease	10 00
T. C. Atkins, through Mayor Vance	1 00
Cash, through C. V. B. Ostrander	10 00
Cash, through Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D.	20 00
Anonymous, sent to Guild Office	2 00
White Star Line, R. J. Cortis, Agent	50 00
Carhart, Whitford & Co.	50 00
Bartlett, Reed & Co.	50 00
John L. Bremer	20 00
Aldrich, Iddings & Clifton	10 00
Wilson G. Hunt	100 00
Anonymous	1 00
Anonymous	1 00
G. B.	5 00
Eaton & Co.	2 00
Anonymous	5 00
Mrs. T. J. Temple	2 00
George May	5 00
Anonymous	1 00
P. Harmony's Nephews & Co.	20 00
J. J. L. and C. C. B., "Christmas Dinner"	20 00
Hobart, Smith & Co.	50 00
E. W.	1 00
George A. Clark & Bro.	25 00
J. E. Miller	7 00
Mrs. H. E. F.	10 00
B. J.	10 00
Anonymous	1 00
Mrs. L. Del Monte's children	5 00
Anonymous	2 00
Anonymous	1 00
Anonymous	5 00
"From a Friend of His and His Cause"	5 00
F. S.	5 00
Anonymous	5 00
G. H. Clarke	20 00
Arnold, Constable & Co.	50 00
V. and A.	50 00
B. G. Clark	50 00
W. L. Strong & Co.	50 00
Darling, Griswold & Co.	100 00
A. S. Barnes & Co.	10 00
Richard Ireland	20 00
Hoffman House, proceeds of picture presented by William Schaus	30 00
Charles Henderson	5 00
Mrs. Edward Gleason	5 00
R. D.	1 00
Poor box at Earle's Hotel	6 40
Isabel F. McCreedy	25 00
"Mother," from "Santa Claus"	19 62
Malvina Ketelas	25 00
J. W.	2 00
C. Menelas	10 00
Anonymous	1 00
Christmas	6 00
A dinner for some poor family	1 00
For the poor, from "68"	1 00
Total	$1,021 02
Amount previously acknowledged	1,156 00
Grand total	$2,177 02

Contributions are earnestly solicited, and may be sent to Mayor Vance, City Hall.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupee Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

For the Holidays.
Buy COLGATE & CO.'s Lavender Flower Water,
A lasting and refreshing perfume.
Sold by Dealers in Toilet Articles.

$4.—Gentlemen are Invited to Call, Examine, and buy a pair of WINTER SHOES for $4. CANTRELL, No. 241 4th avenue.

For a first-class Dress or Business Hat, go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau st.

Eminent Physicians recommend Wistar's BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for throat and lung complaints.

Lundborg's Jockey Club includes the Choicest perfumes of nature.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. Printers. No branch offices.

Lundborg's California Water.
For the toilet and bath. Fragrant and refreshing. An elegant substitute for bay rum. Purifies the air of the house. Try it.

MARRIED.

CUMMINGS—HAVILAND.—At Hudson, N. Y., on Thursday, 24th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Charles W. Tomlinson, C. CURTISS CUMMINGS, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to ANNA W., daughter of Capt. John T. Haviland, of the former place. No cards.

MEARNS—PANGBORN.—At Jersey City, Thursday, Dec. 24, 1874, by Rev. H. A. Cordo, D. D., WM. H. D. MEARNS, of Highland Falls, N. Y., to JULIA ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of J. W. Pangborn, Esq., of Jersey City.

DIED.

ARBUCKLE.—At Erie, Penn., Dec. 26, 1874, WILLIAM M. ARBUCKLE, formerly a merchant in this City.

BOAK.—On Sunday, Dec. 27, MARGARET A., eldest daughter of Thomas Boak.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 135 West 10th st., on Tuesday, Dec. 29, at 12 o'clock.

GILDERSLEEVE.—On Sunday, Dec. 27, ANNA R., beloved wife of William H. Gildersleeve, and daughter of the late Thomas R. Sanderson, Esq.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, the 30th inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 1,003 2d av., corner 53d st.

☞ Long Island and New-Jersey papers please copy.

GLOVER.—On Christmas Day, after a short illness, of pneumonia, DAVID TUTHILL GLOVER, of Schraalenburg, N. J., formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y., in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, Matson S. Arnew, Westchester, N. Y., on Monday, Dec. 28, at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Westchester Depot on the arrival of the train connecting with the Morrisania boat leaving Pier No. 22 East River at 12 o'clock M.

☞ Pittsfield (Ill.) papers please copy.

HALLOCK.—At Mount Vernon, on Thursday, Dec. 24, MRS. ANN, widow of James Hallock, in the 82d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son, S. Hallock, Mount Vernon, N. Y., at 1 o'clock, Monday, Dec. 28. Trains leave 42d st. at 12 o'clock noon.

HEGEMAN.—Sunday morning, Dec. 27, FANNIE E., wife of John Hegeman, and daughter of G. Hitzelberger.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, Evergreen place, Brick Church Station, Orange, N. J., upon arrival of the Morris and Essex train leaving New-York at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

JONES.—At St. Louis, Mo., CHARLES FLOYD-JONES, late of New-York, and for many years a civil engineer. He was son of the late Gen. Henry Floyd-Jones, of Long Island, and a graduate of Union College.

LOWDEN.—On Christmas morning, JOSEPHINE E. LOWDEN, in the 36th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her father, Robert Lowden, Flushing, Long Island, on Monday, Dec. 28, at 12 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 11 o'clock train from Hunter's Point.

MOORE.—On Christmas morning, at the residence of her son-in-law, Marcus F. Hodges, MARIA S., widow of James S. Moore.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Anthon Memorial Church, 48th st., between 6th and 7th avs., Monday morning, 28th inst., at 11 o'clock, without further notice.

MEEKER.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Saturday morning, Dec. 26, JONATHAN M. MEEKER, in the 65th year of his age.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Second Presbyterian Church, Elizabeth, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 28, at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives are respectfully invited to meet at the residence of his son, E. R. Meeker, No. 403 Jefferson av., corner of East Broad st., at 1 o'clock.

PATTEN.—At Yonkers, on Saturday, Dec. 26, at the residence of his son-in-law, Hon. Joseph Masten, CYRUS PATTEN, in the 77th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence on Tuesday, 29th inst., at 10:30 A. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Carriages will be waiting the arrival of the trains, 8:25 from 30th st., and 9:10 from 42d st.

☞ Newburg papers please copy.

PEAKE.—In Jersey City, Sunday evening, Dec. 27, 1874, CLARA LELAND, only daughter of Henry and Louisa E. Peake, in the 14th year of her age.

Funeral from St. Mathew's Church, Sussex st., Jersey City, Tuesday, Dec. 29, 2 P. M. Relatives and friends respectfully invited to attend.

PHELPS.—On Friday morning, 25th inst., at the residence of her brother, Isaac N. Phelps, MRS. SARAH S. PHELPS.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday morning, 28th inst., at 11 o'clock, at No. 229 Madison av.

POLLOCK.—On Friday, Dec. 25, at midnight, MARGARET ATCHESON POLLOCK, wife of the Right Reverend the Bishop of New-York, in the 65th year of her age.

Funeral services at Trinity Chapel on Tuesday, the 29th inst., at 9:45 A. M.

RICHARDSON.—On Sunday, Dec. 27, of diphtheria, ALICE BALL, infant daughter of Edward and Mary K. Richardson, aged 10 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 232 West 22d st., on Tuesday, Dec. 29, at 11 o'clock A. M.

SCHUREMAN.—On Sunday, Dec. 27, MELLIE, elder son of Harry H. and Jeanette A. Schureman, and grandson of M. F. Schureman, aged 6 years and 8 months.

Friends and relatives are respectfully requested to attend his funeral from Wainwright Memorial Church, corner West 11th st. and Waverley place, Tuesday, Dec. 29, at 11 A. M.

SLATER.—On Saturday, Dec. 26, at the residence of his son-in-law, H. M. Barrows, No. 153 Madison av., RICHARD J. SLATER, aged 72.

Funeral services this Monday, 28th, at 1:30 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited without further notice.

STRAUCH.—On Sunday, 27th inst., at College Point, Long Island, EMMA, wife of Dr. Christ Strauch.

Funeral from her late residence on Tuesday, 29th inst., at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

WEED.—On Saturday, Dec. 26, of inflammation of the brain, RICHARD ERNEST, youngest child of Edward H. and Mary B. Weed, aged 3 years, 6 months, and 19 days.

Funeral from his parents' residence, No. 130 Lexington av., on Tuesday, Dec. 29, at 11 o'clock A. M.

WILBOUR.—At Bergen Point, N. J., on Saturday, the 26th, Mrs. MARY A. WILBOUR, widow of the late Cornelius B. Wilbour, of Newport, R. I., in the 69th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, the 28th, at 12 M., from the residence of her son, Cornelius Wilbour, Avenue E, Bergen Point. Carriages will be in waiting the arrival of 11:15 o'clock train from the foot of Liberty st., New-York.

WILDE.—On Saturday, Dec. 26, at his residence, No. 153 West 21st st., JOHN S. WILDE.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

YATES.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 27, at the residence of her son-in-law, Dr. E. H. Janes, MARTHA R., widow of the late James D. Yates, in the 86th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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ST. NICHOLAS.
THE BEST
NEW YEAR'S GIFT.

THE PAST YEAR'S BUSINESS.

From a review of the last year's business, in the *Commercial Agency Register* of Dec. 26, we extract the following: "In the beginning of the year the effects of the heavy failures and resulting panic in the Fall of 1873 were still felt. Distrust continued, and many houses were under extension, some of which afterward failed. These things, with the general depreciation of values, made the first six months of 1874 very generally unprofitable to our merchants. The second part of the year, in many lines of business, has, on the contrary, yielded profitable returns. The footings of sales-books may show a diminished aggregate in many cases, but the fact that goods are so much reduced being borne in mind, it will be evident that the quantity gone into actual consumption during the past six months has been a fair average. In some lines prices are down to ante-bellum rates, and this must make the amount of sales compare more unfavorably than the quantity actually sold. There can be no doubt that liquidation has been much more general than customary. This will, to some extent, account for the cheapness of money. It is not required to the same extent for the payment of business obligations. It is also a fact that during the year economy has been practiced to an unusual extent. So much has this been the case, that probably not less than four hundred millions of dollars may be put down as economized during the year. Take, then, the reduction in values, the reduction of indebtedness, the amount economized, and add to these considerations the fact of good crops for the year, and the conclusion is inevitable—the country throughout is in a sound condition. In view of this, it cannot be wrong to anticipate a general improvement in business for 1875. As the prospect for the resumption of specie payment increases, prudent merchants will begin at once to calculate values and profits by a specie standard, thus meeting the change in advance. When, therefore, gold and our currency become equalized, the transition will hardly create a ripple on the surface of business. With the exception of the financial question, we can see little in the future which would justify doubt as to prospects for business being good; and, as we have stated, we can see little danger from that quarter. The experience of the past will no doubt teach merchants the wisdom of avoiding outside operations and over-trading for the future, from which causes many failures have occurred. The expense, however, of doing business in any of our large cities is much too great.

The failures in 1874 will aggregate about the same in number as those of 1873; but in this will be included many which more legitimately belong to 1873, being houses which were weakened during the panic of the Fall of that year. The number of those would reduce the aggregate for 1874 below that of 1873, while the amount would be less, and the actual loss less still, the per centum paid by failed concerns having shown a better average. In some instances debtors have been forced to seek relief through the Bankrupt Court, not being able to induce creditors to accept the proffered compromise. In every case of this character with which we are acquainted, the result has been heavy loss to creditors.

There is one provision of the Bankrupt act of which creditors have been slow to avail themselves, and yet its judicious use must enure to their benefit. We refer to that which enables creditors, under certain restrictions, to take an estate out of the court and place it in the hands of trustees chosen by themselves. A settlement thus effected would entail less loss than one made by court officials, having no interest aside from bills of costs. Frauds are still numerous, but not more so than usual.

The Southern States, though suffering severely in some portions, have, on the whole, done well. More attention has been given to their grain crops, and as a result they are not now dependent on others for their breadstuffs. Another thing has worked to their advantage. At the beginning of the year their credit was low in the Northern and Eastern markets, and the consequence is not only a reduction in the indebtedness of their merchants, but an unusually sound financial condition, though business with that section during the year has not been profitable. In the West, though the fever of speculation continues, it is by no means as severe as in past years. The business men are not generally so easily led into operations aside from their general business, though the disposition to over-trade is still too prevalent.

The survey of the whole, we think, justifies us in expressing satisfaction with the status and prospects of business.

WHAT AILED "UGLY SAM."

From the Detroit Free Press.

He had been missing from the "Potomac" for several days, and Cleveland Tom, Port Huron Bill, Tall Chicago, and the rest of the boys who were wont to get drunk with him, couldn't make out what had happened. They hadn't heard that there was a warrant out for him, had never known of his being sick for a day, and his absence from the old haunts puzzled them. They were in the Hole-in-the-Wall saloon yesterday morning, nearly a dozen of them, drinking, smoking, and playing cards, when in walked Ugly Sam.

There was deep silence for a moment as they looked at him. Sam had a new hat had been shaved clean, had on a clean collar and a white shirt, and they didn't know him at first. When they saw that it was Ugly Sam, they uttered a shout and leaped up.

"Cave in that hat!" cried one.

"Yank that collar off!" shouted another.

"Let's roll him on the floor!" screamed a third.

There was something in his look and bearing which made them hesitate. The whisky-red had almost faded from his face, and he looked sober and dignified. His features expressed disgust and contempt as he looked around the room, and then revealed pity as his eyes fell upon the red eyes and bloated faces of the crowd before him.

"Why, what ails ye, Sam?" inquired Tall Chicago, as they all stood there.

"I've come down to bid you bood-by, boys!" he replied, removing his hat and drawing a clean handkerchief from his pocket.

"What! Hev ye turned preacher?" they shouted in chorus.

"Boys, ye know I can lick any two of ye; but I hain't on the fight any more, and I've put down the last drop of whisky which is ever to go into my mouth! I've switched off. I've taken an oath. I'm going to be decent!"

"Sam, be you crazy?" asked Port Huron Bill, coming nearer to him.

"I've come down here to tell ye all about it," answered Sam. "Move the cha'rs back a little and give me room. Ye all know I've been rough, and more too. I've been a drinker, a fighter, a gambler, and a loafer. I can't look back and remember when I've earned an honest dollar. The police hez chased me around like a wolf, and I've been in jail and the work-house, and the papers has said that Ugly Sam was the terror of the Potomac. Ye all know this, boys, but ye didn't know I had an old mother."

The faces of the crowd expressed amazement.

"I never mentioned it to any of ye, for I was neglecting her," he went on. "She was a poor old body living up here in the alley, and, if the neighbors hadn't helped her to fuel and food, she'd have been found dead long ago. I never helped her to a cent—didn't see her for weeks and weeks, and I used to feel mean about it. When a feller goes back on his old mother, he's a-gittin purty low, and I know it. Well, she's dead—buried yesterday! I was up there afore she died. She sent for me by Pete, and when I got there I seen it was all day with her."

"Did she say anything?" asked one of the boys, as Sam hesitated.

"That's what ails me now," he went on. "When I went she reached out her hand to me, and says she, 'Samuel, I'm going to die, and I know'd you'd want to see me afore I passed away!' I sat down, feeling queer like. She did't go on and say as how I was a loafer, and had neglected her, and all that, but says she, 'Samuel, you'll be all alone when I'm gone. I've tried to be a good mother to you, and have prayed for you hundreds o' nights and cried about you till my old heart was sore!' Some o' the neighbors had dropped in, and the women were crying, and I tell you boys I felt weak."

He paused for a moment, and then continued:

"And the old woman said she'd like to kiss me afore death came, and that broke me right down. She kept hold of my hand, and by and by she whispered: 'Samuel, you are throwing your life away. You've got it in you to be a man if you'll only make up your mind. I hate to die and feel that my only son and the last of our family may go to the gallows. If I had your promise that you'd turn over a new leaf and try and be good it seems as if I'd die easier. Won't you promise me, my son?' And I promised her, boys, and that's what ails me! She died holding my hand, and I promised to quit this low business and go to work. I came down to tell ye, and now you won't see me on the Potomac again. I've bought an ax and am going up in Canada to winter."

There was dead silence for a moment, and then he said:

"Well, boys, I'll shake hands with ye all around afore I go. Good-by, Pete—good-by, Jack—Tom—Jim. I hope ye wont fling any bricks at me, and I shan't never fling at any of ye. It's a dying promise, ye see, and I'll keep it if it takes a right arm!"

The men looked reflectively at each other after he had passed out, and it was a long time before any one spoke. Then Tall Chicago flung his clay pipe into a corner, and said:

"I'll lick the man who says Ugly Sam's head isn't level!"

"So'll I!" repeated the others.

DISCHARGED CONVICTS IN AUBURN.

A not unreasonable complaint is contained in this paragraph from the Auburn *Advertiser*:

"Many of our citizens who have suffered from the depredations of discharged convicts are naturally anxious that the criminal laws should be so amended that felons shall be discharged in the counties where they are convicted. As the law now stands they are discharged at the State Prisons by the Wardens, and although they are furnished with sufficient money to defray the expense of their return to the counties where they were convicted, many of them do not go there, but prowl about our city and commit other offenses here. The consequences are that our citizens are exposed to an undue amount of hazards of life and property, and the county is saddled with an undue amount of criminal expenses. While we have no doubt of the constitutionality of such a law for criminals hereafter convicted, we have not considered the subject sufficiently to be able to suggest precisely how such a law could be framed to apply constitutionally to convicts already under sentence. It seems to us, however, as the period after sentence and before they are brought to the prison is reckoned as part of the term of their imprisonment, that if they should be turned over to the Sheriff of their respective counties a day or two before the expiration of their sentences, those days might be counted as being included in the term also. Then as to the expense. If the money now paid to convicts for expenses home at the time of their discharge were paid to the Sheriff to take them home with, the process might be effected without any additional expense either to the counties or to the State. All we are disposed to say now is that the evil is becoming so great that something ought to be done to relieve it."

THE OATH OF OFFICE.

The opinion of Attorney General Pratt upon the question of the iron-clad oath is severely criticised. The Albany *Times*, Democratic, denounces it, and raises the point that the seat of the United States Senator to be elected next month may possibly be contested upon the ground that the Assembly which assisted in his election was not constitutionally organized. The Utica *Herald* says:

"There are many constituencies watching to see what their members will do when the oath is required of them. They will accept, and the people of the State will accept, any evasion in the matter of taking the oath of office as a confession of wrongdoing. Every member must take it, or stand confessedly unable to take it. Any departure from this practice of previous years, as cited by the Secretary of State, will brand 'corruptor' on the brow of the one so doing. We care not who the member is, nor to what party he belongs, who tries to hide behind the tenuous opinion of Mr. Pratt, we tell him there will be only one interpretation to be put on his conduct, viz., that he cannot, dare not, take the constitutional oath, and is by his own confession unworthy to sit in the councils of the State. The 'swearing in' of members on the 5th prox. will be watched with an unusual closeness and interest, and the names of those who have 'taken the (old) oath' will be given to the people and recorded."

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, on Saturday, Dec. 26, by order of the Superior Court, in foreclosure, Joseph Meeks, Esq., Referee, James M. Miller sold a four-story brick store and tenement, with lot, 23 by 100, on First avenue, east side, 75 feet north of Thirty-fourth street, for $15,000, to Benjamin Commerford. Samuel A. Steele, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, R. C. Beamish, Esq., Referee, also sold a three-story brick house, with lot, 19 by half the block, on East Twenty third street, north side, 175 feet east of Second avenue, for $3,900, to Gustave A. Caries, plaintiff in the legal action. This sale was gone through with merely for the purpose of perfecting title. The sale by A. H. Muller & Co. of three lots on Avenue A, south of One Hundred and Twenty-third street, did not take place, the foreclosure proceedings having been arranged. No other business was transacted.

The total value of real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, Dec. 26, amounts to $164,450, as against $948,828, the figures for the previous week. None of the sales made have been noticeable, and the market, as is usual at this season of the year, is dull and quiet.

The sale by private contract is reported of the large double house, stable, and plot of land, 75 by 160, on Fifth avenue, north-west corner of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, for $125,000. We give this rumor as current on the street, but do not vouch for its truth.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

The sales announced for the present week, all legal and all at the Exchange are as follows:

To-day, (Monday,) Dec. 28.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court partition sale, A. F. Kerchris, Esq., Referee, of the following property: One four-story brick house with lot, 24 by 98.9 on East Twenty-ninth street, north side, 175 feet east of Second avenue; one lot, 25 by 98, on Avenue A, south east corner of Eighty-second street; and three lots, each 25 by 102.2 on East Seventy-fourth street, south side 100 feet east of Second avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee of a house with lot, 20.10 by 80.6, on Monroe street, north side 62.6 feet west of Corlears street.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. M. Levy, Esq., Referee, of an "L" shaped lot, 25 by 111.8 feet, (rear line 43.4 feet) on East One Hundred and Thirteenth street, south side, 150 feet West of Second avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of one lot 25 by 100.11 feet, with improvements, on East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, north side, 150 feet east of First avenue, and a house with lot 18.4 by 90 feet, on Fourth avenue, west side, 63.5 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Wallis, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick building with lease of lot 15 by 130.2 feet, on College place, north-west corner of Park place.

By D. M. Seaman, assignee's sale, by order of the United States District Court, under the direction of James H. Moran, Esq., Referee, of a lease of the premises Nos. 128 and 130 Mercer street, with entrance from Broadway, known as the "Metropolitan Theatre."

Tuesday, Dec. 29.

By Blackwell & Utley, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, a five-story brick building, with plot 43.10 by 50, by — by 75, Nos. 198 and 200 Church street, west side, 79 feet south of Walker street.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. A. Runkle, Esq., Referee, of a house with lot, 20 by 100.5, on East Fifty-eighth street, south side, 280 feet east of Fifth avenue.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Jerome Buck, Esq., Referee, of a 2-story frame house, with lot 25 by 102.2 on East Seventy-sixth street, south side, 350 feet east of Avenue A.

By Samuel A. Steele, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 100.11, on East Ninety-seventh street, south side, 150 feet west of Second avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 98.9, on West Twenty-seventh street, south side 460 feet west of Sixth avenue.

Wednesday, Dec. 30.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Joline, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 63 Sheriff street, west side, 125 feet south of Rivington street.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. W. Harvey, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot, 25 by 75 by 25 by 45.3, on Jackson street, east side, 45 feet north of Front street.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William H. Leonard, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 100.5, on East Sixty-ninth street, north side, 305 feet east of Fourth avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West Fifty-sixth street, north side, 200 feet west of Ninth avenue.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Stephen J. Bidlack, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot, 18.10 by 75, on First avenue, east side, 37.9 feet south of One Hundred and Eighteenth street.

Thursday, Dec. 31.

By Dinges, Porter & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Andrew Voorhies, Esq., Referee, of a house with lot, 18 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, south side, 172.6 feet west of First avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES, SATURDAY, DEC. 26.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

1 four-story brick house and lot, 1st av., e. s., 75 ft. n. of 34th st.; lot 23x100 15,000

By Samuel A. Steele.

1 three-story brick house and lot, East 23d st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 2d av.; lot 19x½ block 3,900

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Dec. 24.

Morton st., n. s., 151.4 ft. w. of Bedford st., 27.2 x78.2; James H. Slocum to Josiah E. Dewey. $15,500

Pontiac st., s. w. s., 180 ft. s. e. of Tinton av., 25x75, (Twenty-third Ward;) Moritz Schellenberg to John Siemerine 1,800

Suffolk st., e. s., about 150 ft. n. of Hester st., 50x100; P. Isaacs to A. L. Nosser 46,000

Suffolk st., e. s., No. 78, 23x100; Elizabeth L., wife of J. M. Wellin, to J. W. Ripley 13,350

West 11th st., No. 328, 25.9x98.5; Gilbert J. Bogert to Maria Van Orden 14,000

40th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 6th av., 17x98.9; John P. O'Neill, Referee, to Charles Banks 25,000

46th st., s. s., 25 ft. e. of 8th av., 17.6x100.5; S. Lowden to D. Stevenson 29,000

49th st., n. s., No. 338 East, 25x100.5; August L. Nosser to Sarah, wife of Philip Isaacs 24,000

86th st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 4th av., 75x100.11; William Mikleham, Trustee, and New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company to Lewis M. St. John 12,500

88th st., n. s., 257 ft. w. of Avenue A, 50x 100.8; 89th st., s. s., 257 ft. w. of Avenue A, 50x100.8; E. Frankfeld to S. Ullmann 21,500

110th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th av., 100x 90.11; W. F. Pecher to A. A. Martin 30,000

114th st., n. e. corner of Lexington av., 9.4x 100.11; J. A. Deering to B. Richardson 1,700

130th st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 12th av., 25x99.11; Edward Jones to James McManus 2,250

1st av., w. s., 49.4 ft. s. of 85th st., 49.4x75; Margaret P., wife of John B. Martin, to Pauline, wife of Emil Von Schoening 32,000

2d av., s. e. corner of 52d st., 25.5x100; Saligmann Ullmann to Emanuel Frankfeld 40,000

3d av., e. s., 70.10 ft. s. of 108th st., 17.8x75; D. Frank to W. H. Bull 12,000

4th av., s. w. corner of 121st st., runs w. 111.7 ft., thence s. w. 58 ft. to a point distant 5.6 ft. s. of 121st st., thence s. 176.2 ft. to a point 20.6 ft. n. of 120th st., thence s. e. 122.9 ft., thence still more s. e. 38.8 ft. to a point on w. s. of 4th av., 51.4 ft. n. of 120th st., thence n. 150.6 ft. to beginning, ½ part; 4th av., n. w. corner of 120th st., runs w. 145 ft., thence n. 25 ft. to lands formerly of S. Benson, thence e. in an irregular line to a point in west line of 4th av., 51.10 ft. n. of 120th st., thence 51.10 ft. to beginning, ½ part; John Braden to Isabella T., wife of Lomax Little-John 31,000

7th av., w. s., 75 ft. s. of 57th st., 25.5x100, irregular; W. H. Bull to D. Frank 14,500

Same property; John B. Dye to David Frank .... nom.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—SIX lots north-west corner of Morton and Washington sts., containing 16,875 superficial feet; front on Morton st. 175 feet; Washington st., 100 feet. Particulars of OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

AN EXTREMELY VALUABLE PIECE OF well rented, elegantly improved corner 8th av. store property, between 14th and 23d sts., for sale reasonably. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st. and No. 31 East 17th st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ELEGANT DWELLINGS CHEAP.—NOS. 7 West and 19 and 19 East 57th st.; Nos. 19, 23, and 41 West 56th st.; Nos. 1 and 19 East, and 8, 17 and 18 West 53d st.; Nos. 16, 24, and 31 West 52d st.; No. 17 East 48th st.; Nos. 13 and 20 West 47th st.; No. 7 East 44th st.; No. 11 West 42d st.; No. 5 East 41st st.; Nos. 23 and 31 East, and 31 West 39th st.; No. 14 East 37th st.; No. 3 East 34th st.; No. 7 East 31st st.; No. 3 East 30th st.; No. 4 West 28th st., and No. 51 West 25th st.

ALSO,

FIFTH AVENUE—Nos. 5, 42, 469, 614, 675, 746, 781, and 959, on Central Park, with stable. Some decided bargains.

ALSO,

Building lots on and adjoining 5th av., at grand entrance into Central Park, at the very lowest rates.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
No. 11 Pine st. and No. 31 East 17th st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—FOUR ELIGIBLE lots in the lower part of Twelfth Ward; streets curbed, guttered, and sewered; lightly encumbered; would take a medium-sized house in a good neighborhood (below 34th st. preferred) in exchange. Address EXCHANGE, Station D., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AN EXCELLENT FARM FOR SALE.—145 acres, fifty miles from New-York; well watered; good wood land; a fine young apple orchard in bearing, and other fruit; good buildings; 2-story house, 11 rooms; four miles from Harlem Railroad; near churches, schools, stores, and post office; healthy location. Address J. O. or C. H. EGGLESTON, Salem Centre, Westchester County, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WILSON H. BLACKWELL, Auctioneer.
ABSOLUTE FORECLOSURE SALE
OF
FIVE-STORY STONE FRONT STORE, 44x75 FEET,
NOS. 198 AND 200 CHURCH ST.,
TUESDAY, DEC. 29, 1874, AT 12 M.,
at the EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, No. 111 Broadway.
BLACKWELL & UTLEY, Auctioneers,
No. 93 Liberty st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIvate residences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, rent per annum from $500 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years.
E. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row, Manager.

TO LEASE—THE POPULAR AND WELL KNOWN Summer hotel on the WOODSTOCK OVERLOOK, will be leased for a term of years. Apply to J. H. TREMPER, Rondout, N. Y., or on board steamer J. W. Baldwin, foot of Harrison st., New-York.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, ON THE greatest thoroughfare in this City, part of store, with one show-window. Apply on premises, No. 30 East 14th st.

TO LET.—NO. 620 BROADWAY, THROUGH TO Crosby st; entire building; eight floors; $12,000 a year. Apply on the premises.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS TO LET ON Vesey, Barclay, and Leonard sts., Broadway block. Inquire of J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—WITHIN THREE MINUTES' WALK OF Madison av. and 34th st., a small, genteel house. Address, giving lowest cash price and a full description, A. B., Box No. 1,752 New-York Post Office.

INSTRUCTION.

Collegiate Institute,
(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

SCHOOL OF VOCAL ART.

A School for the Education of Teachers and Artists will open on the 1st of January, 1875.

Principal, Mrs. E. SEILER, author of "Voice in Singing," and "Voice in Speaking."

Circulars giving full information, at music stores, or sent by mail upon application to ACTUARY, No. 903 Clinton st., Philadelphia.

A HIGHLY-EDUCATED FAMILY, RESIDing in a pleasant villa, surrounded by a large garden, in the healthy and cheerful town of Arnstadt, Thuringia, Germany, is willing to take charge of two girls, aged from ten to twelve years, with a promise of a motherly care and attention to their proper education.

Two boys of a similar age can also be accommodated. Arnstadt possesses excellent schools, including a college. Particulars may be obtained by applying to FREDERICK PROBST & CO., 61 Broad st., New-York.

GRAYLOCK INSTITUTE.

A few vacancies for the Winter Term, commencing Jan. 6, 1875. For catalogues, apply to BENJ. F. MILLS, A. M., South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE No. 1,193 Broadway, open day and evening. Young men prepared practically for business in one quarter. Private desks can now be secured.

FRENCH LANGUAGE BY A PARISIAN gentleman; City references; ten weeks, three lessons weekly, $25; at pupil's, $36. Address FRENCH, Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A FAMILY HAVING CHILDREN TO EDUcate can find a pleasant home and thorough instruction at Miss H. M. PARKHURST'S Home School, Newburg, N. Y.

NEW-HAVEN COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE.—Preparatory to college or business. Winter session begins Jan. 8. For catalogues and circulars apply to WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies and children, reopened Oct. 1, at No. 7 East 42d st.

NYACK HOME INSTITUTE, FOR BOTH sexes, reopens Jan. 4; references, patrons and clergymen. Mr. and Mrs. D. P. LEE, Principals.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N.Y. Pupils received at any time.
ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

$250 FOR TEN MONTHS.—INSTITUTE for young boys. E. HINDS, A. M., Hempstead, Long Island.

PEEKSKILL (N.Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY.—New building and gymnasium. $400 per annum.

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH LADY, QUALIFIED TO INSTRUCT in music, French, and English, desires a position as daily or visiting governess. Personal interview at Educational Agency, No. 588 6th av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOT IN GREENWOOD CEMETARY—NO. 19,518, for sale; a small lot. Apply to No. 81 Beekman st., New-York.

SAFES.

HERRING'S FIRE-PROOF SAFE, MEDIUM size, second-hand, in complete order, with inside vault, for sale cheap. Apply to PETER KEMMER, office Wood Carving Company, No. 62 Cannon st.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DE LANCEY KANE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Horace E. Ely, No. 22 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-second day of June next.—Dated New-York, the eleventh day of December, 1874.

SAMUEL N. KANE,
DE LANCEY A. KANE, } Executors.
d14-law6mM WALTER L. KANE,

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SHIELDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of John Gelston, No. 4 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-seventh day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of October, 1874.

JOHN GELSTON,
THOMAS DOUGHERTY, } Executors.
CATHARINE SHIELDS, Executrix.

GEORGE C. BLANKE, Attorney for Executors, No. 19 William st., New-York.
o26-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTIAN H. KOBBE, late of the City of New-York, baker, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the offices of Arnold, Elliott & White, No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of April, 1875.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of October, 1874.
o26-law6mM* CATHERINA M. KOBBE, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. MAGHEE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 72 Murray st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of October, 1874.

JOHN HOLME MAGHEE,
GILLISON MAGHEE,
o19-law6mM Executors.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers,
No. 5 Nassau st., New-York.

United States Government Bonds, coupon and registered, all denominations, bought and sold; also gold coupons, and American and foreign gold and silver coin. Mercantile collections made, and approved accounts received from Banks, Savings Banks, Corporations, and individuals; also, United States registered interest, coupons, and dividends, collected for correspondents and others out of town, and promptly remitted for, or placed to credit subject to draft. All marketable stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission. Every branch of our business has our personal attention, and any desired information will always be cheerfully given.

FISK & HATCH,

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

BROOKLYN CITY.
"PUBLIC PARK" 7s DUE IN 1915.
ROCHESTER WATER 7s DUE IN 1903.
PEEKSKILL WATER 7s DUE IN 1904.
LONG ISLAND CITY WATER 7s.
DUE IN 1894.
JERSEY CITY WATER 7s DUE IN 1913.
JERSEY CITY 7s DUE IN 1894.
ST. LOUIS COUNTY GOLD 6s.
DUE IN 1895.
ALSO, OTHER FIRST-CLASS MUNICIPAL BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
DANIEL A. MORAN,
NO. 40 WALL ST.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
CHOICE CITY BONDS.
RAILROAD BONDS.
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,
Insurance Stocks, and other first-class securities paying 10 to 12 per cent. at a large reduction below par. For sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 22 years."

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON, AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given to the holders of the outstanding minority of the Indianapolis, Bloomington, and Western Second Mortgage Bonds that they are required to forward their powers of attorney, to foreclose said mortgage, &c., to the undersigned on or before Jan. 2, 1875.

THOMAS DENNY,
JOSIAH B. BLOSSOM,
JOHN P. ADRIANCE,

Attorneys for majority of Indianapolis, Bloomington, and Western Second Mortgage Bond-holders.
Address THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall st., or ADRIAN VAN SINDEREN, No. 54 Wall st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., No. 51 WALL ST., CORNER WILLIAM, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1874.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement; persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, prior to the 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 1, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1875.

The transfer books will be closed on the 5th inst. and reopen Jan. 7, prox.
GEORGE A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, Tuesday, 12th January, 1875. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order of the Board.
C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVES NOtice of the loss of certificates Nos. 319—300 shares—and 320—200 shares—of the capital stock of the St. Joseph Lead Company, owned by him, and that he will apply to said company to issue new certificates of said stock to him, and all parties are hereby notified not to negotiate the same. FREDERICK A. BABCOCK,
New-York, Dec. 5, 1874. No. 54 Broad st.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE GENEVA, ITHACA, AND ATHENS RAILROAD COMPANY, ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 24, 1874.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON THE first mortgage bonds of the Ithaca and Athens Railroad Company will be paid Jan. 1, at the Metropolitan National Bank. GEORGE McCHAIN, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1874.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS institution for the ensuing year, and for three inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1875. Poll open from 2 to 3 o'clock.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS for the ensuing year will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 157 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, Jan. 5, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

A SMALL AMOUNT OF THE ORANGE AND Newark Horse Railroad Company's seven per cent. second mortgage bonds, principal and interest guaranteed by the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for sale by WITHERELL & JONES, dealers in securities for investment, No. 6 Wall st.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1874.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of this bank on TUESDAY, Jan. 12 next, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
E. WILSON, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1874.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE Directors and for three Inspectors of next election, will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
F. E. LATHROP, Assistant Cashier.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of this bank for election of Directors, &c., will be held at the banking-room on MONDAY, 11th of January next, between 12 M. and 2 P. M. By order of the Board. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD, Northern Pacific, and other defaulted railroad bonds bought by the old-established house of
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Auctioneers,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.
Railroad securities our specialty twenty-three years.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of this bank, No. 33 Nassau st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
GEORGE W. PERKINS, Cashier.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

GROCERS' BANK, Dec. 23, 1874.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS WILL BE HELD at the banking-house on Jan. 12, 1875, from 12 M. to 1 P. M. B. E. WATSON, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1874.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-rooms, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED BY E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the Office, No. 11 Wall st., on MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1875. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN ST.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUStees, held Dec. 3, 1874, a dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock of this company was declared, from the earnings of the past six months, payable Jan. 2, 1875.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 20th inst. and reopened Jan. 3, 1875.
J. C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD. PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, No. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1874.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THIS COMPANY WILL pay a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., on and after the 15th January, to stockholders of record on the 25th inst., from which date to the day of payment the transfer book will remain closed. New-York stock will be paid at the Office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, for a period of sixty days. MARCELLUS MASSEY, President.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 9 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1874.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, the Western Pacific Railroad Company, and the California and Oregon Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1875, will be paid in gold at the office of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau st.

Holders presenting ten or more coupons will leave them for examination, in which case a receipt will be given and payment made on the following day.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice President.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 119 LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED the usual quarterly Dividend of Two and a Half per Cent., payable on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of January next, at this office. The transfer-books will be closed from Thursday the 31st inst. to Saturday, the 23d proximo. SAMUEL KNOX, Secretary.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after the 2d of January, 1875. Transfer book closed until day of payment. WILLIAM H. COX, Cashier.

INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF TEXAS, No. 52 WALL ST.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST JANUARY, 1875, on First Mortgage Bonds Houston and Great Northern Railroad Company will be paid in gold by National City Bank, No. 52 Wall st., on and after that date.
JACOB S. WETMORE, Treasurer.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., free from tax, out of the earnings of the past six months, will be paid to stockholders on and after the 2d of January next, until which time the transfer book will remain closed.
G. M. HARD, Cashier.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO, & CO., No. 65 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1874.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT., has been declared by the Directors of this Company, payable Jan. 15, 1875, at our office as above.

The transfer books will be closed Jan. 4, at 2 P. M., and reopened Jan. 16.
THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1874.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of five (5) per cent., also an extra dividend of five (5) per cent., was this day declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875.

Transfer-books closed from 20th inst. to Jan. 2, 1875, inclusive. D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1874.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad Company, due 1st of January, 1875, will be paid on and after the 2d of January, at the office of J. S. Kennedy & Co., No. 41 Cedar st.
JOHN S. KENNEDY, President.

THE JANUARY COUPONS OF THE REAL Estate Mortgage Bonds, negotiated and guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company, will be paid on and after the 2d day of January, 1875, at the office of the company, No. 52 William st.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1874.

FORTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTors of this bank have this day declared the usual semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875.

The transfer-book will be closed from the 21st inst. until the 2d proximo. J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875. The transfer books will be closed from this date until Jan. 11. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST OF JANUARY, 1875, on First Mortgage Gold Bonds, will be paid at National City Bank. W. M. RICE, Financial Agent.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

THE JANUARY COUPON OF THE TEN (10) per cent. (5) five year first mortgage loan of the Cincinnati, Rockport and South-western Railway of Indiana will be paid by SMITH & HANNAMAN, of Indianapolis, Financial Agents of the company, at the New-York National Exchange Bank on and after Jan. 1.

THE ORIENTAL BANK.
CAPITAL ....$300,000 | SURPLUS $325,000
WASHINGTON A. HALL, President.
HENRY T. CHAPMAN, Jr., Cashier.

The usual semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. has this day been declared, payable Jan. 2, 1875.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1874.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1874.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all taxes, payable on and after 2d January, 1875. The Transfer Books will be closed from 24th inst., P. M., to 2d prox.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. from the net earnings, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875. The transfer books will be closed from this date to Jan. 4, 1875. C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT. payable Jan. 2, 1875.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable to stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1875. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 4, 1875.
R. B. FERRIS, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of Four (4) Per cent., payable on and after the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 2, 1875.
A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. from the earnings of the past six months has been declared, (free of tax,) payable on the 4th day of January next.

Transfer-books will close from the 20th inst. till the 5th prox. C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF HAMPSHIRE AND BALTIMORE COAL CO., No. 70 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable Jan. 2, 1875. Transfer book will be closed to-day and reopened on Jan. 3, 1875.
SAMUEL M. POND, Secretary and Treasurer.

WEST-SIDE BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on and after Jan. 2, 1875. Transfer-books closed to the latter date. JNO. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1874.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER cent. is this day declared, payable 2d January prox.
JAMES YERRANCE, Secretary.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1874.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER Cent. has this day been declared, free from tax, payable to stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1875.

The transfer books will be closed from this day until the morning of Jan. 5, 1875. ED. SKILLIN, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared payable Jan. 2, 1875, until which date the transfer books will remain closed. JOHN L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE declared a dividend of SIX per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875. The transfer-book will be closed until Jan 3. R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

COUPONS OF CAIRO AND FULTON RAILROAD COMPANY, due Jan. 1, 1875, will be paid in gold, on and after Jan. 2, at the agency of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad Company.
D. W. McWILLIAMS, Treasurer.

GROCERS' BANK, Dec. 28, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. WILL BE paid to the stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1875, by order of the Board. B. E. WATSON, Cashier.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

E. RIDLEY & SON,

Nos. 309, 311, 311 1-2 GRAND ST., N. Y.,

HAPPY NEW YEAR'S
(WHEN IT COMES)
NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

NEW LINES OF WRITING DESKS, 75c., $1, $1 50, $2, $2 50.
WORK BOXES, 50c., 75c., $1, $1 50.
FINER BOXES, $1 75, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75 TO $15.
LOT OF GLOVE BOXES, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1, $1 50.
VIENNA AND RUSSIA LEATHER GOODS—UNUSUAL VARIETY.
LEATHER SATCHELS, 50c., 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 50 TO $7 50.
HUNDREDS OF PORTE-MONNAIES, AT 25c., 35c., AND 50c.—UNUSUALLY LOW.

CLEARING FEATHERS AND FLOWERS,
CLEARING ALL OUR STOCK OF
TOYS, CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, &C.

FURS! FURS!

CHILDREN'S SETS, 75c., $1, $1 25, UP.
REAL MINK SETS, $6 50, $10, $20, UP.
REAL SEAL SETS, FROM $15 TO $60.
REAL SEAL SACQUES, $55, $75 TO $250.
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY SEAL-SKIN CAPS, AT $1 50, $2 50, UP.
FINE FUR ROBES, $15, $20, $50.
WHITE CONEY CAPS, WITH EAR TABS AND WING, 31c. EACH.
MEN'S SEAL-SKIN GLOVES, FROM $3 50 TO $5, UP.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ GRAND STREET, N. Y.

P. S.—DURING THIS WEEK OUR ESTABLISHMENT WILL BE OPEN EVERY EVENING UNTIL NINE O'CLOCK.

E. RIDLEY & SON,
309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand st., N. Y.
HATS AND BONNETS
Clearing Felt Hats, 15c. each.
Clearing Fine Fur Felt Hats at 50c., 60c. each.
Clearing Finest Felts at 75c.
TRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS
At $1 each and up.
1,000 PIECES OF SASH RIBBONS,
18c., 20c. and 25c. per yard.
Another lot, 7-inch Gros Grain, 50c., 65c.
HOLIDAY GOODS.
Lace Collars, Sets, and Barbes, 50c. on the dollar.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
Ladies Plain Hemmed, } Made up in fancy boxes of
Hemstitch Initial, } ½ dozen each at 75c., 88c., $1, up to $2 75 the box.
Clearing Silk Handerchiefs at 35c., 40c., 45c., 60c., 70c., 85c. each.
Ladies' Silk Scarfs at 25c., 50c., 75c., less than half the usual prices.
GENTS' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
Shirts and Drawers, 50c., 75c., $1 up.
Silk Mufflers, 35c., 45c., 50c., 75c. up.
Bargains in Hosiery. Inspect.
KID GLOVES,
"Louis," 1 Button, at 45c.
"Monogram," 2 Buttons,
Operas, White and Black, } 95c. pair.
3 Button, Paris colors, $1 10 pair.
4 Buttons, Paris colors, $1 25 pair.
6 Buttons, Paris colors, $1 65 pair.
2 Button Edward, $1 10 pair.
2 Button Neilson Glove, 65c. pair.
GENTLEMEN,
"Monogram," 1 Button, $1 pair, Operas, White, and Colors.
"Monogram," 2 Button, $1 25 pair, Operas, White, and Colors.
"MONOPOL," and "EDWARD," } Real Kid, $1 50 and $1 75 pair.
Lined Kids, Fur Tops, 85c., $1, $1 25, $1 50 up.
GENTS' SILK BEAVER DRESS HATS,
HOLIDAY SHAPES,
$3 50, $4, $4 50, $5, and $6.
Fine Felt Hats, $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75 up.
Berlin Worsteds.
Slipper Patterns, 50c., 75c., $1.
E. RIDLEY & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ GRAND ST.,
Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 ALLEN ST.,
Fifth Block East from the Bowery.
GRAND ST. CROSS-TOWN LINE OF CARS PASSES THE DOOR AND CONNECTS WITH EVERY CITY CAR AND STAGE ROUTE GOING NORTH AND SOUTH. SIX MINUTES' RIDE FROM THE CORNER OF BROADWAY.

DIVIDENDS.

CORNER WALL AND BROAD STS. NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1874.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD Company First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Coupons.
NASHVILLE AND DECATUR RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Coupons.
SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Gold Coupons.

All due Jan. 1, 1875, will be paid on presentation at our office on and after the 2d proximo.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

TO HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due Jan. 1, 1875, on the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank of New-York City, from the 1st to the 16th proximo, and thereafter at our office in this City.
COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 15, 1874.
JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State;
A. T. WIKOFF, Secretary of State;
JOHN LITTLE, Attorney General;
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 1, 1874.

COUPONS OF THE CONSOLIDATION BONDS OF the State of South Carolina due Jan. 1, 1875, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the National Park Bank, New-York, and at the Treasury, Columbia, S. C.

Coupons due July 1, 1874, on Consolidation Bonds that may be issued in exchange for Fundable Bonds, will also be paid at any time on presentation at the above-mentioned places. F. L. CARDOZA,
Treasurer South Carolina.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1874.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY A DIVIDEND OF Two and a Half per Cent., in cash on 20th January prox. Transfer books will be closed from Dec. 31 until morning of Jan. 21. A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1874.

FIFTIETH DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of Three Dollars per share of the capital stock of this bank will be paid on and after the 2d January ensuing. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent., for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after Saturday, Jan. 2, 1875. The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Jan. 7, 1875.
ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1874.

A Dividend of Four per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable on the 2d day of January next, until which time the transfer books will remain closed. J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND BUILDERS' BANK.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 10, 1875. DAVID MORGAN, Cashier.

INTEREST DIVIDEND.—THE EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION, corner 6TH AV. and 12TH ST., will pay, on the 20th of January next, an interest dividend, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, on all sums of $2,000, or less, which may be entitled thereto. Money deposited before the 20th of January will draw interest from the first.
JOHN E. DE WITT, President.
GEORGE C. WALDO, Secretary.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.

FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Jan. 4, 1875. CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DEclared a dividend from the earnings of the last six months of Three and a Half per Cent., free of taxes, payable Jan. 2, 1875. The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 4. THEO. D. WARREN, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. FREE OF tax, has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

LACE CURTAINS, &C.

IMMENSE BARGAINS, SOLD TO PAY ADVANCES. REAL LACE CURTAINS from $7 50 to $50 per pair, worth double the money. GUIPURE and APPLIQUE from $5 per pair. NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS from $2 per pair. NOTTINGHAM and VESTIBULE Lace from 25c. per yard, to the finest imported. Lace and Holland Window Shades. Patent Cornices, fit any window. Lambrequins, Draperies, and Trimmings of every description.

CARPETS

of all kinds, OIL-CLOTHS, DRUGGETS, MATTINGS, MATS, &c. It will pay parties wishing the above goods to call at

SHEPPARD KNAPP'S

GREAT CARPET AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS,
Nos. 183 and 185 6th av., one door below 13th st.

P. S.—CURTAINS and CORNICES "PUT UP" and CARPETS and OIL-CLOTHS "PUT DOWN" at one day's notice for this week.
Linen Floor-cloths to let for Parties, Receptions, &c.

DIVIDENDS.

SIOUX CITY AND PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., BOSTON, Dec. 19, 1874.

THE COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY, DUE Jan. 1, 1875, will be paid at the National Park Bank, New-York. JOHN M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.

COUPONS DUE 1ST OF JANUARY, 1875, of the Registered and Funding Bonds of the State of Tennessee will be paid on and after that date by the Fourth National Bank of New-York.
JOHN C. BURCH, Comptroller.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. WILL BE paid on and after Jan. 2, 1875.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1874.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECtors of this bank have declared a Dividend of Seven per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875. O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

OFFICE RIDGEWOOD INSURANCE COMPANY, BROOKLYN, Dec. 28, 1874.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per Cent. is declared payable Jan. 2, 1875, at the New-York office of this company, No. 184 Broadway.
WM. A. SCOTT, Secretary.

COUPONS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI Railway Company Consolidated Mortgage Bonds and Consolidated Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1875, will be paid at the Company's office, No. 54 William st., New-York.
W. M. WALTON, Secretary.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 25, 1874.

THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1875, ON THE bonds issued by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank in the City of New-York. V. P. COLLIER, State Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1874.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Four per Cent. has been declared from the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875. Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

ELIZABETH CITY BONDS AND COUPONS falling due Jan. 1, 1875, will be paid on presentation at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, on and after Dec. 31 inst. HENRY AITKEN, Controller.

SAVINGS BANKS.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
No. 73 6th av.
JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1875.

The Board of Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum be paid to depositors on sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, and at the rate of Six per Cent. on sums over that amount, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, and payable on and after MONDAY, the 18th of January. Interest not called for will be credited as principal.

Deposits will draw interest from the 1st of January, April, July, and October.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
C. GILBERT, Treasurer.
JAMES BRYCE,
J. HARSEN RHOADES, } Secretaries.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
1875—JANUARY INTEREST.

The twenty-ninth Semi-annual Interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums which have been on deposit for one or more months next previous to Jan. 1, will be credited and paid on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 21.

All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after the 21st of January.

The bank is open EVERY DAY for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Bank-books in German, French, and English.

Bank, No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner Canal st.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NOS. 644 AND 646 BROADWAY, COR. BLEECKER ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1874.
Forty-eighth Semi-Annual Dividend.

The Trustees of this institution have declared the Forty-eighth Semi-Annual Dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending Jan. 1, 1875, payable on and after the third Monday of the month.

All dividends not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit. E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July, and October.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 34th st. and 3d av.

The semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto, will be credited and paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1875.

All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from Jan. 1.
D. D. T. MARSHALL, President.
WM. M. BANKS, Secretary.
CHAS. L. STICKNEY, Treasurer.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park place. Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Jan. 18, 1875.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, THIRD AVENUE corner Twenty-third street. The usual semi-annual INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum will be paid on and after JANUARY 20, on all sums entitled thereto on the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY. Money deposited on or before JANUARY 20, will draw interest FROM JANUARY 1.
FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., CORner 14th st.—Interest Six per Cent., commencing the first of each month. Assets, $3,113,818 64; surplus, $297,277 26. RICHARD H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CAPITAL SECURED FOR MERCHANTS, MANUfacturers, &c.—Undersigned have applications from numerous persons who desire to invest capital.
ALEXANDER FROTHINGHAM & CO.,
Bankers and Financial Agents, No. 19 Wall st.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 2, at 1 P. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 7 A. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 12 noon
OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 7 A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room, and Bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
JAVA........WED., Dec. 30 | ALGERIA....WED., Jan. 13
PARTHIA......WED., Jan. 6 | PARTHIA....WED., Jan. 20
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling-green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
ST. LAURENT, Reculoux..........Saturday, Jan. 9
FRANCE, Trudelle..........Thursday, Jan. 21
VILLE DE PARIS, Lachesnez..........Thursday, Feb. 4
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125.....Second Cabin, $75......Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
ITALY..........Saturday, Jan. 2, 12 M.
THE QUEEN..........Saturday, Jan. 9, 7 A. M.
ENGLAND..........Saturday, Jan. 23, 6:30 A. M.
For London direct, Holland, Thursday, Dec. 31, 11 A. M.
Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:
STATE OF GEORGIA..........Saturday, Dec. 26
STATE OF NEVADA..........Wednesday, Jan. 6
STATE OF INDIANA..........Wednesday, Jan. 20
STATE OF GEORGIA..........Wednesday, Feb. 3
And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

EAGLE LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.
The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:
LESSING, Capt. Toosbuy, Dec. 29.
GOETHE, Capt. Wilson, Jan. 12.
from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $100, gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, $24, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF MONTREAL..........Saturday, Jan. 2, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP..........Saturday, Jan. 9, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN..........Saturday, Jan. 16, at noon
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Saturday, Jan. 23, at 7 P. M.
CITY OF ——..........Saturday, —— at ——
CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $70, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD, TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:
Cabin, $50, $60, and $70, according to accommodations.
INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE
as low as by any other first-class line.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:
WISCONSIN, Capt. Freeman..........Jan. 5, at 2:30 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Beddoe..........Jan. 12, at 9 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Price..........Jan. 19, at 2:30 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steam-ship NECKAR, Capt. J. C. Meyer, will sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 2, 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 2d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship HOHENZOLLERN, Capt. W. Nordenholt, on SATURDAY, Jan. 9.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:
First cabin..........$100 gold.
Second cabin..........60 gold.
Steerage..........24 currency.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling-green.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. Beckett, Thursday, Dec. 24.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. Lockwood, Saturday, Dec. 26.
GEORGIA, Capt. S. Crowell, Tuesday, Dec. 29.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
LEO, Capt. Daniels, TUESDAY, Dec. 29, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. Chesman, THURSDAY, Dec. 31, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, Jan. 2, from Pier No. 43 North River at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
GULF STREAM, Capt. Faircloth, SATURDAY, Jan. 2, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. Geo. B. Slocum, will sail from PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
COLUMBUS, Capt. R. C. Reed, Tuesday, Dec. 22.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. Curtis, Thursday, Dec. 31.
For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.
McKellar, Luling & Co., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.
First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.
CLARIBEL..........Nov. 19
PORT AU PRINCE, AUX CAYES, JACMEL, LAGUAYRA, PUERTO CABELLO, and CURACOA and MARICABO
ANDES..........Nov. 27
NASSAU, KINGSTON, CARTHAGENA, and SAVANILLA.
ATLAS..........Dec. 5
GONAIVES, PORT AU PRINCE, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JACMEL, LAGUAYRA, PUERTO CABELLO.
ETNA..........Dec. 15
KINGSTON, SAVANILLA, and SANTA MARTHA.
The "Andes," sailing Nov. 27, will call at Nassau, Bahamas. First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine sts.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
Steamers leave Pier 3 North River at 3 P. M., as follows
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF HAVANA..........Tuesday, Jan. 5
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, (new)..........Thursday, Jan. 7
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, Jan. 14
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.
CITY OF HAVANA..........Tuesday, Jan. 5
CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, Jan. 26
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Jan. 9 and Jan. 30 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7, P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.
For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.
For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.
For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.
For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.
Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway. No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing Dec. 14, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:15 A. M.—News Train for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.) Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEW-PORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M. Also, on SUNDAYS, 9:10 P. M., Sleeping-car Express, arriving at Newport at 6 A. M. THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

STEAM-BOATS.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON.
Steamers NARRAGANSETT, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and STONINGTON, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK, President. L. W. FILKINS, Gen. Pass. Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantels, all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—AN EXtensive stock of marble and marbleized mantels, and all other marble work. Marble-turning for the trade. A. KLABER, 134 East 18th st., near 3d av., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,
and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, AND assist with washing and ironing.—By a highly respectable young woman; first-class chamber-maid, good waitress, and excellent washer and ironer; two years' reference from last place; City or country. Apply at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A tidy, well experienced young girl, who understands her duties in every branch; is quick and orderly, and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress; has lived for years in the best English families; is willing and obliging; best City references can be seen at present employer; pull bell three times. Call or address A. D., No. 13 Waverly place.

CHAMBER-MAID—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMber-maid, or chamber-maid and assistant parlor-maid, with first-class City references. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French office.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WELSH YOUNG woman, as first-class cook; can bone and lard, make all kinds nice soups, jellies, ice-cream, &c.; is a good pastry cook and baker; best City reference; lady to be seen; is neat and tidy. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

COOK.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman as thorough cook; understands meats, game, fowls, soups, pastries, side dishes; excellent bread and biscuit baker; understands milk and butter; good testimonials; City or country. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A thoroughly competent young woman, who understands her business in every branch; makes soups, bread, biscuits, &c., in best style; is also an excellent washer and ironer; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN WOMAN, as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WHO IS A first-rate cook in everything; steady, capable, and reliable; or cook, washer, or ironer in a private family; has good reference. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of French, English, and American cooking; has excellent City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN WOMAN (WITH ONE child) as a good cook, washer, and ironer, or general house-work; City or country. Call or address Spörle, No. 628 Hudson st., grocery store.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; understands all kinds of cooking and baking; willing to assist in washing if required; good reference. Call at No. 107 West 18th st., third floor, back room.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN woman who is capable and reliable (for City or country); has City reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK; would like a good place in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 404 6th av.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK; WOULD HELP WITH washing; excellent bread and biscuit maker; good City reference. Call at No. 103 West 18th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PArisian dress-maker, lately arrived; has great taste; very capable in cutting and fitting gracefully; receives the choicest modes de Paris; would go out by the day. Address Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker to go out by the day, or would do work at home; reasonable terms; best reference. Call at No. 481 6th av., second floor.

DRESS-MAKING.—AN EXCELLENT FRENCH dress-maker to go out by the day. Call at No. 34 Clinton place.

FAMILIES
wishing carefully-selected house servants and at reduced wages can be suited with German, English, Irish, Scotch, Swedish, &c., at CARPENTER'S, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av. No charges unless suited.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A STEADY, INDUSTRIOUS woman, who is a good plain cook, and can wash and iron well; is also willing to make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; wages moderate; no objection to the country; very best City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSEWORK.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, SPEAKing English; is a good cook, washer, and ironer; can put her hand to anything; is neat, willing, and agreeable; references. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store, below 9th st.

LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS wishes ladies' and gentlemen's or families' washing; can do all kinds of fine washing, French fluting and puffing; children's and ladies' suits done up in first-class style; best City references. Address Laundress, No. 242 East 55th st., between 2d and 3d avs., top floor, Room No. 14.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS; understands French fluting, plaiting, puffing, and all kinds of fluery and gentlemen's linen; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 576 2d av., near 32d st., first, front rooms.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, who perfectly understands her business in all its branches; has first-class City references; is willing and obliging. Address M. Mc., No. 154 West 18th st., in the rear, room No. 4.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FULLY EXPERIENCED laundress in a good family; has the best of testimonials; can do French fluting, puffing, and does up linen splendidly. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has excellent City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE, WELL-RECommended colored first-class Protestant laundress in a first-class family. Call or address No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office, private entrance.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, AS nurse; understands the care of an infant from birth; would take care of older children and sew; has best City reference; lady to be seen. Apply at A. Pelton & Co., No. 645 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED person as nurse; can take entire charge of an infant from its birth; several years' reference. Call at No. 676 2d av.

NURSE.—A SICK-NURSE, WEEKLY OR MONTHLY, can be had by applying at No. 108 9th av.

NO. 1,325 BROADWAY, NEAR 37TH ST. —Mrs. HARDMAN'S—Select servants, Protestants, English, Irish, Scotch, Swedish, German, French, colored; City or country; lady expert saves employers trouble and disappointment.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A WOMAN, AS SEAMSTRESS in a private family; understands cutting and fitting; is a good hair-dresser; 12 years' good reference; no objection to travel South. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 8 East 18th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS, work by the day or week, on dress-making and finishing off ladies' and children's dresses in the neatest style; reference. Call at No. 26 West 19th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class seamstress; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 143 West 28th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress; understands the care of silver and salad dressings perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place; has three years' reference from last place; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co., No. 645 6th av.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS LAdies' and gentlemen's or families' washing; can do all kinds of fine washing, French fluting and puffing; children's and ladies' suits done up in first-class style; twelve years' experience; best City references. Call for the week at No. 242 East 55th st., between 2d and 3d avs., top floor, Room No. 14, or address Laundress.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes washing and ironing, and to do other domestic work by the day in a private family; the very best City references. Call at No. 425 East 14th st., first floor.

MALES.

COACHMAN, USEFUL MAN, &c.—BY A Scotch Protestant man lately landed, aged twenty-four years, who can take care of and drive horses, do plain gardening, milk, care cattle, build fires, clean silver, wait at table, &c.; best old country recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West Eleventh street, corner Sixth avenue.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has the best of references from last employer, who is in town at present. Address for two days, F. T. S., at private stable, No. 51 East 33d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN, FOR HIS coachman, who understands his business thoroughly, and will do it; the proper care and treatment of horses, &c.; strictly temperate and perfectly trustworthy. Address O. K., No. 242 6th av., rear building.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, who has served him faithfully for the past three years. Address for three days R. J. C., Brevoort House.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; WILLING and obliging; best of City reference. Call or address H. L., No. 137 East 23d st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

DEC. 31.—OUR BUSINESS AT NO. 6 COLLEGE place is to be closed, and we wish to recommend our boy to a position where honesty and intelligence will be appreciated. Apply to THE JOHN AMES BRUSH CO.

UNDERWAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, TWENty years old; willing and obliging. Address Anglais, Box No. 229 Times Office.

WANTED—A RESPONSIBLE POSITION AS OFficer or general manager of a fire insurance company from January next; a large and successful experience guarantees like results; ample references. Address Underwriter, Box No. 3,518 New-York Post Office.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AS WAITER in a private family; first-class references from families in New-York and London. Address Walter, Box No. 294 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,
and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

CLARK'S PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS, warranted to be the genuine patent article. Trade supplied. HORSE BLANKETS, Wagon, Truck, and Traveling Blankets; also, CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS, and SADDLERS' GOODS, of all kinds, at HARMER, HAYS & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

HARNESS.—FIRST-CLASS HARNESS AT A BARgain, consisting of a light double and single and coupé harness; all new, and made in Broadway style. Call at No. 143 East 59th st., two flights up.

HARNESS, SLEIGH-BELLS, HORSE-BLANKETS.—Large stock, great variety, and the lowest possible prices. E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st., corner College place.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
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No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,
and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 28TH AND 32D STS.—Second floor to rent, elegantly furnished, bath, &c., with private family residing on the avenue, with first-class full or partial board, at reasonable rates; private table if desired; references exchanged. Address, with name and requirements, M. B., Box No. 2,468 New-York Post Office.

NO. 673 7TH AV., JUNCTION BROADWAY, AT 46th st.—Two large sunny rooms, with board, suitable for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; house, table, and attendance first-class; family small and private; Broadway and 7th av. cars pass the door; moderate prices; references.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING NEAR Fifth Avenue Hotel, Union Club, &c., can accommodate a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen with fine rooms and full board. References given and required. Address P. H., TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE or two gentlemen in a private family, second story, back room, West 36th st. Address MODERATE TERMS, Box No. 308 UP-TOWN TIMES OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, LIVING near Fifth Avenue Hotel, will rent, with first-class board, a large room on third or fourth floor; terms moderate; references exchanged. Apply to H. R. DREW & CO., No. 3 West 23d st., Fifth Avenue Hotel.

NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board, in a first-class private residence; suitable for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; location central and very pleasant. No. 201 2d av., between 12th and 13th sts.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—UNEXPECTEDLY vacated, elegant rooms on second floor in private brown-stone house, No. 359 West 23d st. References given and required.

ELEGANT BOARDING ACCOMMODATIONS; best houses; all locations; prices and particulars free. Many choice suites at reduced prices. Open day and evening. GEORGE HANKINS, No. 1,209 Broadway.

NO. 121 EAST 23D ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, with board, for families and single gentlemen; southern exposure and centrally located; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208, OPPOSITE MADISON Park.—Parlor floor, handsomely furnished, bath, &c.; also, two rooms communicating; private table or table d'hôte. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

NO. 41 WEST 16TH ST.—BOARD, WITH WELL-furnished room and bedroom, third floor; square room, second floor; also single room with grate fire; liberal table; references.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, AMERICAN PLAN, corner 38th st. and 6th av., Murray Hill.—A few elegant suites and single rooms; rates moderate. W. L. FISH.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH BOARD for one; $100 per month. Inquire at No. 229 East 60th st.

TWO CONNECTING ROOMS, UNEXPECTEDLY vacated, to rent, with board, (separately or together.) No. 61 West 17th st.

NO. 62 WEST 45TH ST.—TO LET, WITH board, a handsome front room on third floor, in private family.

HANDSOME PARLOR, ALSO TWO HALL-rooms, third story, with board, reasonable. Apply at No. 30 East 35th st.

NO. 365 WEST 32D ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS.—To let, with board, nicely furnished rooms; southern exposure.

NO. 60 WEST 38TH ST.—FURNISHED FRONT and hall rooms, second story, with board; hall rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD WANTED.

OFFERED—LESSONS IN GERMAN, FRENCH, or classics, for residence and board, by a German gentleman (professional) with best testimonials and references. Address E. S., Post Office Box No. 4,807.

HOTELS.

IRVING HOUSE, EUROPEAN PLAN, BROADway and 12th st. Entrance, No. 49 12th st. Location the best in the City. GEO. P. HARLOW, Proprietor.

WINTER RESORTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL.
NASSAU, N. P., BAHAMAS. T. J. PORTER, Proprietor.
For full information, address J. LIDGERWOOD & CO., No. 758 Broadway, N. Y. Steamers sail evrey two weeks.

AUCTION SALES.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.
BY EDWARD SCHENCK, ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF SUPERB WATCHES AND DIAMOND JEWELRY
ON TUESDAY, DEC. 29.
The above will be on exhibition THIS DAY at NO. 60 LIBERTY ST.

ART. ART. ART.
Messrs. JOHN C. THOM & CO.'S collection of FINE OIL PAINTINGS, comprising choice examples of FOREIGN AND AMERICAN ARTISTS, to be sold TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 29 and 30, at 8 o'clock, at the SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, No. 82 5th av.
Free exhibition now open day and evening.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

By John H. Draper & Co., Auctioneers.
THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTern Railroad Company will sell
30,000
TONS SCRANTON COAL,
At public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

AUCTION SALE.
The Fire Department will sell at public auction, Dec. 29, 1874, one hand fire-engine, fire bells, boiler, iron bedsteads, &c.
For particulars see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Notice is hereby given that the MUTUAL BENEFIT ICE COMPANY, of New-York, has, by a vote of more than two-thirds of the capital stock of said company and otherwise in full accordance with chapter 517 Laws of 1864, amended the certificate of incorporation of said company so as to change its office and principal place of business from the City of New-York to the town of Hyde Park, Dutchess County, N. Y.
JOHN MULFORD, President and Trustee.
JOHN H. PENTZ, A. C. CHENEY,
JOHN H. STARIN, JNO. F. DESMAZES,
A. C. BECHSTEIN, Trustees.
o26-law3mM

SEWING-MACHINES.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE WHEELER & WILson, Howe, Domestic, Remington, Weed, Singer, Wilcox & Gibbs' sewing-machines; had little or no use. Apply to Nonpareil Embroiderer, 30 East 14th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG DANE, TWO MONTHS in this country, speaking some English and French; has been a waiter for some time in Copenhagen; wages no object. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS WAITER IN a private family; first-class City references. Address C. S., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN MAN IN A private family; thoroughly understands his business; best City reference. Address H. G., Up-town Advertising Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNdress; Protestant preferred. Call at No. 50 West 46th st., between 8 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—SEVERAL GOOD NAILERS AND PASTers on cigar-boxes, at No. 26 Willett st. Call between 9 and 10 A. M.

WANTED.—AT NO. 411 WEST 23D ST., A GOOD cook; Protestant preferred.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY—MLLE. ALBANI—LOHENGRIN.
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA.
FAREWELL SERIES OF THREE NIGHTS.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, Dec. 28, at 7:30.
GRAND GALA NIGHT, upon the occasion of the visit to the Opera in state, accompanied by his suite and the Governor of the State of New-York, and Mayor of New-York, of
HIS MAJESTY KING KALAKAUA.
Farewell representation of Wagner's Grand Opera
LOHENGRIN.
Given with greatly augmented Chorus and increased Orchestra, and with every accessory calculated to heighten the effect of this masterwork.
Mlle. EMMA ALBANI..........ELSA
Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY..........ORTRUD
Signor CARPI..........LOHENGRIN
Signor DEL PUENTE..........FREDERICK
Signor SCOLARA..........THE KING
Grand Chorus, full Corps de Ballet, and Orchestra.
Musical Director and Conductor..........Sig. E. MUZIO
The ENTRANCE of HIS MAJESTY will be welcomed by the playing of the HAWAIIAN NATIONAL HYMN by the GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Doors open at 7. Overture at 7:30 P. M.
TUESDAY, Dec. 29, Brooklyn Academy, IL TROVATORE.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30, DON GIOVANNI, Mlle. ALBANI.
FRIDAY—Last night of the season.
Admission, $2. Reserved seats, $1 extra. Family Circle, $1. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.

FRAUDS AT ART AUCTIONS.
See the ARCADIAN.

LYCEUM THEATRE. SOLDENE'S FAREWELL.
Last six nights in New-York of the
SOLDENE ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, A DOUBLE BILL,
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT, entire,
and second act of LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.
TO-MORROW (Tuesday) EVENING, Dec. 29, at 8, and every evening this week, and for the farewell matinée, first representation in America of an English version of THE REIGNING PARISIAN SENSATION, OFFENBACH'S LAST AND GREATEST SUCCESS, MADAME L'ARCHIDUC—"The Archduchess."
MADAME L'ARCHIDUC—("THE ARCHDUCHESS,")
which will be produced with the same completeness of details that has distinguished all the representations, and the following strong cast:
MARIETTA, (Madame L'Archiduc,) Miss Emily Soldene
Fortunato.....Miss Robson | Ernest..........Mr. Marshall
The Countess....Miss Vesey | Geletti..........Mr. Beverly
Giacometta..Miss Roberts | The Count..........Mr. Lewens
The remainder of the cast by the principal members of Miss Soldene's powerful organization.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 30, at 8,
BENEFIT OF MISS EMILY SOLDENE,
and second representation in America of
MADAME L'ARCHIDUC.
MONDAY, Jan. 4, Mrs. ROUSBY.

MRS. ROUSBY. LYCEUM THEATRE.
FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA
AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE,
on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 4, 1875, at 8 o'clock,
in her original character of
THE LADY ELIZABETH,
in Tom Taylor's great historical drama,
'TWIXT AXE AND CROWN,
supported by Mr. GEORGE CLARKE
and a completely efficient dramatic company.
In presenting MRS. ROUSBY to the American public, Messrs. MAURICE GRAU & C. A. CHIZZOLA feel justified in referring to her illustrious career in England and to the conspicuous and brilliant position she now occupies on the dramatic stage as the unrivalled exponent of a series of characters which at once appeal to her audiences.
The character selected for Mrs. ROUSBY'S début in America is that of "THE LADY ELIZABETH," in Mr. Tom Taylor's great historical drama, "'TWIXT AXE AND CROWN," in which she achieved an instantaneous and most signal triumph, playing the part in England nearly ONE THOUSAND NIGHTS, four hundred of which were in London. Nor has her success been less in her personation of JOAN OF ARC, MARY STUART, ROSALIND, GRISELLA, &c., in all of which characters she won the most rapturous applause.
"'TWIXT AXE AND CROWN"
will be put upon the stage with the utmost fidelity to historical costumes, scenery, and surroundings. No expenses have been spared, by the management in this relation, while the company who are to support Mrs. Rousby have been selected with great care.
SPECIAL NOTICE—SCALE OF PRICES.
During the Rousby Dramatic Season the prices will be the same as those of the leading New-York theatres, viz: Admission, $1; reserved orchestra sofas, stalls, and balcony fauteuils, $1 50; dress circle, (reserved,) $1; second balcony, 75 cents; family circle, 50 cents.
The sale of tickets will commence on Wednesday morning, Dec. 30, at the box office of the Lyceum Theatre, and at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.

KING KALAKAUA.
(With Portrait.)
See the ARCADIAN.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. LAST WEEK.
THE KIRALFY BROTHERS having arranged for the transfer of
THE BLACK CROOK
to Ford's Theatre, Washington, where it will be produced Jan. 4, beg to announce that the present is
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK HERE
of the imperial spectacle, with its almost
BOUNDLESS ARRAY OF BEWILDERING BEAUTIES
There will be two MATINEES this week, NEW YEAR'S DAY and on SATURDAY.
ADMISSION..........FIFTY CENTS
Reserved seats, 25c., 50c., and $1 extra.
FAMILY CIRCLE..........THIRTY CENTS.

FULL REPORT OF GEN. GRANT'S Christmas Dinner at the Academy of Music; list of the Guests; the Speeches. See the ARCADIAN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.
Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager
A new serio-comic local drama, entitled
UP TOWN AND DOWN TOWN.
Sam Rickey as Mike Molowney; Master Barney as Little Fritz. The famed one-legged song and dance artists, Messrs. HARPER and STANSIL.
Miss JOSEPHINE ADAMS, Serio-comic Vocalist.
Gus. Williams, Alice Harrison, the Victorellis, &c.
MATINEES—Wednesday, New Year's, and Saturday.

BLIND TOM,
The wonderful pianist, will perform some of his finest and rarest musical selections at Cooper Institute on Monday evening, Dec. 28.

KING KALAKAUA.
(With Portrait.)
See the ARCADIAN.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELIZA J. SMITH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Sir: This is to give notice that the second, third, and final general meetings of the creditors of the above-named bankrupt will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 8th day of January, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., the Register of said court, in bankruptcy, in charge of the above entitled matter, pursuant to an order of said Register, for purposes mentioned in sections 5,092, 5,093, 5,096, 5,099, 5,100, and 5,101 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy;" that I have filed my report and final account as assignee of the estate of said bankrupt with the said Register, and that at said meetings I shall apply to the court for a settlement of my said account and for a discharge from all liability as assignee aforesaid, in accordance with the provisions of said section 5,096.—Dated this 24th day of December, 1874.
FRANCIS W. HOLBROOK, Assignee.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MAX FRIEDLANDER and RACHAEL MILIUS, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Max Friedlander and Rachael Milius, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 11th day of January, A. D. 1875, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 21st day of December, A. D. 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of REUBEN H. PLASS, surviving partner of J. T. & R. H. Plass, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 11th day of January, A. D. 1875, at two o'clock P. M. OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID COLDEN MURRAY, LINDLEY M. FERRIS, Jr., and ROBERT M. FERRIS, composing the firm of MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Bankrupts. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estates of David Colden Murray, Lindley M. Ferris, Jr., and Robert M. Ferris, of the City and County of New-York, in the said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts on the petition of certain of their creditors by the District Court in said district.—Dated New-York, Dec. 19, 1874.
FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
d21-law3wm No. 7 Beekman st., New-York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 7th day of November, 1872.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of GUSTAV FREYER and HENRY TIMPE, of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
d14-law3wM No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss: At the City of New-York, the 18th day of November, 1873.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of AUGUSTUS FUNK and EPHRAIM R. STEINHARDT, of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon a creditor's petition, by the District Court of said district.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
d14-law3wM. No. 40 Wall st., New-York.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
FINE CYLINDER DESKS.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS
for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GREAT PANTOMIME SUCCESS
AT THE HIPPODROME.
BLUE BEARD AS A GRAND EQUESTRIAN SPECTACLE.
TWENTY-SIX THOUSAND VISITORS IN A SINGLE DAY!
SHOULD BE VISITED BY EVERY CHILD IN THE LAND!
THE BRILLIANT HOLIDAY FESTIVAL TO BE CONTINUED AFTERNOON AND EVENING DURING THE WEEK!
EIGHT HUNDRED LADIES AND GENTLEMEN
EIGHT HUNDRED LADIES AND GENTLEMEN
IN THE GRAND ARENA!
THE GREAT ORIENTAL FESTIVAL, THE FETE AT PEKIN
FETE AT PEKIN
AS USUAL, DAY AND NIGHT!
The production of the great EQUESTRIAN, DRAMATIC, AND SPECTACULAR CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME, with all its dazzling dances and interesting and instructive auxiliaries, is given, not as a substitute for but in ADDITION TO THE VAST PROGRAMME OF BRILLIANT RACES which have made the great Hippodrome so popular with all classes. The numerous Hurdle and Flat Races by daring Equestriennes, together with all the thrilling Chariot Races, and the wonderful contests in speed by the famous running horses of Great Britain and America, will be given both afternoon and evening. Augmented to unprecedented proportions, it is deemed necessary to commence the vast programme promptly at 2:30 and 8 o'clock, when it is desirable that all be seated in the grand amphitheatre.
THE LARGEST MENAGERIE IN THE WORLD.
All of Mr. Barnum's various traveling menageries combined in
ONE GRAND ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTION
of
SIX HUNDRED RARE AND COSTLY WILD BEASTS.
As a feature of special interest, the wild animals will be fed in presence of the audience at the close of the afternoon exhibition.
Doors open at 1 and 6:30. Box Office open from 9 to 4. Seats secured six days in advance. Children under 10 half price.
NOTE.—Opera-glasses will prove of service during the PANTOMIME and FETE AT PEKIN.

KING KALAKAUA AT BARNUM'S!
HIS MAJESTY KING KALAKAUA,
HAVING ACCEPTED MR. BARNUM'S
INVITATION
TO VISIT THE GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME,
IN COMPANY
WITH THE COMMITTEE AND HIS SUITE,
HAS DESIGNATED
TUESDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 29, AT 2 O'CLOCK,
AS THE OCCASION!

MACCABE—ROBINSON HALL—EVERY EVENING. Uninterrupted success of Frederic Maccabe in his Sparkling Monologue Entertainment.
BEGONE DULL CARE.
The popular triumphs of the entertainment keep pace with its surpassing artistic, musical, and ventriloquial excellence. For four weeks Robinson Hall has been crowded seven times a week with the most fashionable and distinguished audiences to be seen in any city in the world.

MACCABE—ROBINSON HALL—EVERY EVENING, in 24 of his Original, Bright, and Beautiful PERSONATIONS AND SONGS.
Elegant, novel, and diversified, replete with intensely comic situations. Every taste suited. Beautiful Melodies, Operatic Selections, Piano Recitals, a superb exposition of Ventriloquism and Character Delineations.
Admission, 50c.; Reserved Seats, 50c. extra; Juveniles under 12 years of age, half price.
Ticket office, Robinson Hall, open daily from 9 till 5.

FULL REPORT OF GEN. GRANT'S Christmas Dinner at the Academy of Music; list of the Guests; the Speeches. See the ARCADIAN.

NIBLO'S.
C. R. THORNE..........Lessee and Manager
MONDAY, DEC. 28, 1874.
EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
REGULAR MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.
REGULAR MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.
REGULAR MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.
GRAND EXTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.
GRAND EXTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
Evening at 8, Boucicault's Great Drama, AFTER DARK. | THIS Afternoon at 2, MIRIAM'S CRIME, AND FORTY THIEVES.

CHRISTMAS CAROL.
See the ARCADIAN.

THE ANNIVERSARY AND CHRISTMAS festival of the Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church will be held at the institution, 49th st., corner of Lexington av., on TUESDAY, Dec. 29, at 11 o'clock A. M. The annual reports will be read, and Trustees, Managers, &c., elected for the ensuing year. After the close of the services, tables of refreshments, &c., will be in readiness, and the children's Christmas tree exhibited. Sales will be continued on Wednesday. All friends of the institution are invited to be present.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
NEW OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, AND BACKUS.
First week of THE NEW YEAR'S CALLERS.
BETSY AND I ARE OUT.
MATINEE SATURDAY at 2. Seats secured.

JOHN MORRISSEY.
CARTOON.
See the ARCADIAN.

LECTURES.

YORKVILLE Y. M. C. A.
John B. Gough
Will lecture at East-side Hall, corner 86th st. and 3d av., TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 29.
Subject—PECULIAR PEOPLE. Tickets, 50 cents.

MUSICAL.

THE HAINES PIANO-FORTE.
Call and see them, or send for circular. Undoubtedly the BEST SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MADE.
Ranging in price from $350 to $700.
Also, NEW PIANOS RENTED and rental allowed as purchase money, (if parties wish to purchase,) by the month, quarter, or year.
WARE-ROOMS,
HAINES BROS.,
No. 27 Union square.

300 PIANOS and ORGANS
New and Second-hand, of First-Class Makers, will be sold at Lower Prices for cash, or on Installments, or for rent, in City or Country, during these Hard Times and the HOLIDAYS, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted to sell Waters' New Scale Pianos, and Concerto Organs. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. Great inducements to the Trade. A large discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Lodges, Schools, &c.

M. M. MERRELL,
NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.)
A LARGE STOCK OF
PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
To Rent or Sell Cheap.
SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

AT REDUCED PRICES THIS MONTH—A large assortment of first-class PIANOS, on installments and to let. LYNCH & GOMIEN, Broadway and 35th st.

PIANOS, MANUFACTURERS' PRICES, $25 cash, balance easy payments; 7⅓-octave, carved legs, every improvement, warranted. Pianos to rent, $5. CABLES, 6th av. and 23d st.

AN IMMENSE STOCK—STEINWAY'S AND other Pianos; upright, square, grand; also Organs. Inducements for cash. On installments and to rent. S. X. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

PELOUBET, PELTON & CO., NO. 841 BROADway, New-York, manufacturers of the STANDARD ORGAN, offer a large stock of their superior instruments for cash, to rent or by installments.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.—A LARGE AND SUPERIOR assortment for sale or rent at OUVRIER & SON'S, Manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

PIANOS.—JOHN F. NUNNS, (SUCCESSOR TO Nunns and Clark,) superior square and upright pianos. No. 147 East 26th st.

LIGHTE & ERNST, OLDEST PIANO HOUSE in New-York, offer great bargains, for cash and on easy monthly payments, at their new warerooms, No. 12 East 14th st., between Broadway and 5th av.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.
Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S, NO. 82 5TH AV., CORNER OF 14th st.—Afternoon classes in LE MENUET DE LA COUR. GENTLEMEN Monday and Thursday evenings at 8.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
CURTAIN RISES PROMPTLY AT 8 O'CLOCK.
PLAY IS OVER AT 11:15 O'CLOCK.
Every night, Adolphe D'Ennery's great romantic drama, adapted for this theatre by Hart Jackson, Esq., and entitled
THE TWO ORPHANS,
which, with its PERFECT ACTING and MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, has been pronounced by the unanimous verdict of the press and audience to be the
MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAY
SEEN IN NEW-YORK FOR YEARS.
With this play, the Union Square Theatre is now at the outset of a new golden era.—*New-York Times.*
The new drama is the most vivid, the most pathetic, and the most interesting, while, at the same time, it is the most real and picturesque of any play which has been given to the public this season.—*Graphic.*
The work betrays throughout the most extraordinary ingenuity of construction. Its incidents are so numerous and so consecutive that the interest once awakened has no opportunity to flag.—*The World.*
That this play is the best that has been put upon the stage of this country within the memory of many old patrons of the drama is conceded by all who have witnessed it, and its selection is another evidence of that wise judgment of the management which has placed this little theatre foremost among the Metropolitan houses.—*The Spirit of the Times.*
THE CAST includes: Chas. R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Caseklay, and Hattie Thorpe.
Of this great cast, the *Turf, Field, and Farm* says: "We do not remember any play that has been produced in this city of late years that has been so powerfully and adequately cast as 'The Two Orphans.' We do not even except 'Led Astray,' though it included many of the same people. Every character is well represented, even in the cases of the most unimportant personages, while those which have been intrusted to the principal members of the company are worthy of almost unqualified commendation."
WERE SOME OF THE CLERGYMEN WHO DENOUNCE THE THEATRE TO WITNESS SUCH A PLAY AS THAT OF THE "TWO ORPHANS," THEY COULD NOT AVOID MODIFYING THEIR OPINIONS. THOUGH FRENCH IN ITS ORIGIN, THE PLAY IS SO THOROUGHLY WHOLESOME IN ITS TONE, AND PREACHES SO POWERFUL A SERMON AGAINST VICE, THAT ITS INFLUENCE MUST BE ALTOGETHER GOOD.—*Editorial in Daily Graphic.*
Seats secured two weeks in advance.
SATURDAY, Jan. 2, at 1:30, second Matinée of the TWO ORPHANS.

FULL REPORT OF GEN. GRANT'S Christmas Dinner at the Academy of Music; list of the Guests; the Speeches. See the ARCADIAN.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 28,
And EVERY EVENING, for this week only, Mr. W. S. GILBERT'S celebrated LONDON SUCCESS, the brilliant MYTHICAL COMEDY in three acts, entitled
PYGMALION AND GALATEA.
New scenery by Mr. JAMES ROBERTS; new and gorgeous costumes by Mme. PINCHETTE; the DISSOLVING STATUE illusions by W. S. TOBIN, Esq., and the following IMPORTANT CAST:
PYGMALION..........Mr. D. H. HARKINS
GALATEA..........by..........Miss CARLOTTA LECLERCQ
Who has been specially engaged to give additional perfectness to the present series of comedy performance.
LEUCIPPE, a soldier..........Mr. GEORGE DEVERE
CHRYSOS, an art patron..........Mr. JAMES LEWIS
AGESIMOS, Chrysos' slave..........Mr. JAMES PEAKES
MIMOS, Pygmalion's slave..........Mr. J. W. JENNINGS
CYNISCA, Pygmalion's wife..........Miss ANNIE GRAHAM
DAPHNE, Chrysos' wife....Miss NELLIE MORTIMORE
MYRINE..........Miss NINA VARIAN
MATINEE OF PYGMALION AND GALATEA NEW-YEAR'S DAY AND SATURDAY NEXT.
In rehearsal, the PALACE OF TRUTH!
Shortly, an important SHAKESPEAREAN REVIVAL.

THE PLUCKED PIGEON.
See the ARCADIAN.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LITTLE EM'LY.
JARRETT & PALMER will present, this MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 28, after careful preparation, Andrew Halliday's admirable five-act dramatic version of Charles Dickens' charming story, "David Copperfield," entitled
LITTLE EM'LY.
The cast of characters is exceedingly strong, including the popular actor and author,
MR. GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE,
who will give his inimitable impersonation of the part of WILKINS MICAWBER,
as performed by him at the Olympic Theatre, London, for over four hundred consecutive nights.
The scenery by WILLIAM VOEGTLIN and RICHARD MARSTON is magnificent, the principal pictures being THE ARK ON THE SANDS!
THE ILLUMINATED CATHEDRAL!
THE STORM SCENE!
THE SHIPWRECK!
all of which have ingenious mechanical adjuncts.
The play is one of the most interesting, and by the manner of its production here will prove the most entertaining, of holiday offerings.
MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY AT 1:30.

ROBERT DALE OWEN.
See the ARCADIAN.

PARK THEATRE.
Mr. W. STUART..........Lessee and Manager
LAST WEEK BUT ONE
LAST WEEK BUT ONE
of
Mr. JOHN T. RAYMOND
In his great character specialty of
COL. MULBERRY SELLERS,
in
MARK TWAIN'S
American drama of that title.
ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH PERFORMANCE,
MONDAY, Dec. 28.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
Mr. STUART has the honor to announce that, in conjunction with
MM. GRAU and C. CHIZZOLA,
he will give a season of
FRENCH OPERA,
commencing on the 9th of January.
This enterprise will put musical Paris into direct communication with musical New-York. Some of the finest operatic artists of the French capital will seek in a new world to double their renown, and the most brilliant operatic creations of the current year will be reproduced here while they are still dazzling and delighting the metropolis of gayety and mirth in Europe.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager, Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE,
in a new and original Irish play, entitled
THE SHAUGHRAUN.
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BOWERY THEATRE.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, 1874.
The great pantomime of the THREE DWARFS, and the London sensation of
WAITING FOR THE VERDICT.
TUESDAY, Dec. 29—The THREE DWARFS and the dramas of the CHIMNEY CORNER and LIFE FOR LIFE.
WEDNESDAY—THREE DWARFS and J. B. Studley in the THREE RED MEN; farce of LOAN ME A LOVER.
THURSDAY—THREE DWARFS, LEND ME A LOVER, and the great play of INGOMAR THE BARBARIAN.
FRIDAY—New-Year's Day—Two grand performances—change of bill. SATURDAY MATINEE, LADIES ADMITTED FREE. This being LADIES' DAY, the pantomime will be performed.

JOHN MORRISSEY.
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The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
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ARCADIAN.
CHRISTMAS NUMBER.
JOHN MORRISSEY
(Cartoon.)
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GEN. GRANT'S CHRISTMAS DINNER
At the Academy of Music.
LIST OF THE GUESTS.
THE SPEECHES.
KING KALAKAUA
(With portrait.)
THE PLUCKED PIGEON.
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CHRISTMAS CAROL.
FRAUDS AT ART AUCTIONS.
PRICE 10 CENTS.
AT THE NEWS STANDS AND
NO. 33 NASSAU ST.

THE BALLS OF THE SEASON.

PREPARATIONS FOR SIXTY NIGHTS OF PLEASURE.

THE INFANT ASYLUM, TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT, CHARITY, LIEDERKRANZ, AND OTHER GREAT BALLS—PREPARATIONS AND PARTICULARS.

The general inclination of quite a large proportion of our citizens at this time of year—from the middle of November until Lent—is to dance. The truth of this statement is attested by the number of balls past and to come off this season. It would seem almost incredible that there have been no less than thirty-five balls in New-York since Nov. 23, when the Roscommon Social Club had the honor to open the revels at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, over the Wigwam, in East Fourteenth street; but such is the fact, and already the four great ball-rooms—the Academy of Music, Ferrero's, Irving Hall, and Lyric Hall—have been secured for sixty more, apportioned as hereinafter described. It may thus be perceived that there are people enough in this City to insure the success of ninety-five balls in less than five months, as nobody ever dreams of failure in these undertakings—that is, so far as their attendance is concerned—because tickets if not purchased can be given away to hundreds, who are not only willing to accept them but also to dance till broad daylight. The clubs and associations that have had their annual waltz and quadrille up to this date have been social, political, military, and benevolent in character. Indeed, those to come, with three or four notable exceptions, are of these kinds. Prominent Masonic, and Odd-fellows' Lodges likewise hold saltatory reunions, as do relief organizations, whose sole object is the acquisition of funds for charitable distribution. Those which have this latter laudable purpose merit first place in popular esteem; therefore, the Charity, the Infant Asylum, the Orphans', and their kindred of lesser magnitude attract the most attention. For years the ball of the season has been "The Charity." The great and the best of our people felt it a sort of duty to be present at or hold a ticket for it, and a person's presence at it might always have been considered a guarantee for his or her respectability. The same can be said of the other two charity balls—the Infant Asylum and the orphans. They have ever been managed by ladies of standing and have been most select. This year they are not likely to lose any of their high character, and no doubt they will be as grand and memorable as any of their never to be forgotten predecessors. Being first in rank among balls, they merit first place in this record.

THE INFANT ASYLUM BALL.

The ball in aid of the New-York Infant Asylum will take place at the Academy of Music Jan. 14, 1875. Thirty-five hundred tickets at $5 each have been issued for it, and private boxes can be procured on application to Mrs. Clarence Lyman Collins, No. 34 West Thirty-eighth street, and also at the Academy of Music. Proscenium boxes, of which only four remain not sold, range from $100 to $50 apiece. Eight up-stairs have not yet been disposed of. Nearly all the circle boxes have been let at prices ranging from $30 to $25, and $15 each, and Mrs. Collins desires it to be understood that those who want boxes must apply immediately for them, as the demand for them increases and they will all be gone in a day or two. That this ball will be a success in every sense cannot be doubted, when it is known that the active manager of all its details is the indefatigable Mrs. L. M. Bates, of No. 10 West Thirty-ninth street. She has devoted the greater part of her time to the thorough supervision of this affair in the hope that the institution—of which she is one of the most liberal patrons—will derive great benefit from it, and she has the earnest co-operation of many other ladies distinguished for their activity in all charitable enterprises—Mrs. C. K. Garrison, Mrs. Lester Wallack, Mrs. Gen. W. S. Hancock, Miss Margretta Jones, Mrs. Dr. Marion Simms, Mrs. Henry Bergh, and others. On the list of managers appear also the names of Mrs. U. S. Grant and Mrs. John A. Dix. The tickets are being sold rapidly, and the probability is that long before the 14th there will not be one left. It has not yet been decided who shall open the ball, the music for which will be furnished by Bernstein and Grafulla; all these arrangements are in the hands of the committee. Last year Mrs. C. K. Garrison and Mr. Aspinwall opened it. At any rate, present indications afford strong evidence that the Infant Asylum Ball will be "the ball" of the season. Its managers do not fear a competitor.

THE CHARITY BALL.

Of the Charity Ball, which will be held at the Academy of Music Feb. 4, nothing very definite can yet be said. It is in preparation, and all its arrangements will, as ever, be in competent hands. Thus far, however, none of these have been given to the public. They will be forthcoming in due time. Unlike other balls in many respects, the Charity is unlike them in this. No great preliminary flourish of trumpets is made about it. There are persons in society who will go to the Charity Ball year after year as surely as they will go out of town in the Summer. And the managers know this, and hence the quiet that marks their procedure. It is claimed that, as usual, no effort will be spared to make the ball of 1875 brighter, if possible, than that of 1874.

THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BALL.

The next in rank of the first-class balls this year will undoubtedly be the seventh annual of the Twenty-second Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., which will take place at the Academy of Music, on Monday evening, Jan. 11. It will be given by the members of the regiment to their friends, and will be purely a regimental sociable, coming more properly under the head of "receptions" than of "balls." Not a ticket will be sold. Heretofore the balls of this regiment had been so popular that they were crowded to discomfort; therefore, to prevent anything like crush or an objectionable guest, the invitations have been limited this year to 1,500. This will make the number present, if all come that are invited, not more than 3,000. Among the guests are expected the retiring and incumbent Governors of the State, likewise the Mayors of the City, the General commanding the Department of the East, his staff and the officers in garrison, harbor defenses, &c. Boxes have been set apart for these guests, the remainder will be sold to those, who having received tickets to the ball, desire quiet places of retirement when fatigued by dancing. The music by the regimental band of 100 pieces will be under the baton of P. S. Gilmore, and Delmonico will provide the supper. The Twenty-second Regiment, now fourteen years old, is commanded by Col. Josiah Porter, Lieut. Col. Camp, and Major McGrath.

THE LIEDERKRANZ BALL.

The Liederkranz ball will be held at the Academy, Feb. 11, 1875. Of the masquerades it has long since claimed to be the greatest, and there is no reason why its claim should now be disputed. If it has earned a lofty reputation in bygone years it now strives to sustain if not increase it. The General Committee of twenty-five, appointed to control its destinies this season, has been subdivided into Masquerade, Floor, Reception, Music, and Press Committees. The former is of course the most important, and is composed of Messrs. Goepel, Joste, and Emil Myer, who is also Treasurer. These gentlemen have been intrusted with the arrangement of the programme, the preparation of the entertainment and allegories, for which this society has ever been famous, and the supervision of the masquerade generally. They have called to their aid in this matter the services of Mr. George Hess, the sculptor, and Mr. Keppler, the artist. Already these gentlemen have had several meetings, the deliberations of which have partially resulted in a resolve to change the programme this year so as to enable the masquers to occupy the platform for dancing at a much earlier hour than formerly. The ball will begin at 9 P. M. precisely with a grand tableau, which has not yet been elaborated. This will be followed by dances, to alternate afterward with interludes and allegorical tableaus, specially provided for by the programme. These arrangements in detail will be completed at the meeting to take place on and after next Tuesday night. Among the projects under consideration is the issue of an eight-page paper on the night of the ball, to act as a programme and an advertising medium for business firms, whose specialities are to be illustrated in cartoons by Keppler. The same artist is now at work on the device or caricatures of men of the day to adorn the tickets. These will cost, as before, $15 each, and the sale is limited to 1,000. The music will be by Bernstein and another leader not yet engaged, and Mr. Sauerland, Liederkranz caterer, will furnish the supper.

CERCLE FRANCAIS DE L'HARMONIE.

After the Liederkranz as a masquerade ball that of the Cercle Français de L'Harmonie has taken rank. Its tickets do not cost as much as those of the former, and the costumes seen at it hitherto have not been so costly and unique. This year, however, the Cercle has determined to surpass, if possible, in novelty and magnificence, any fancy dress ball ever given in the Academy of Music. With this purpose in view its committee, controlled by M. Simon, A. Flaurand and H. A. Calvin, hired the Academy of Music for Jan. 21, 1875, and have since been making preparations on a gigantic scale. Music and dances have been composed especially for the occasion, and dancers and costumes have both been engaged in Paris for that night. In addition the holders of tickets will each have a chance of winning one of the following prizes: One diamond set, ear-rings and breastpin, worth $2,000; one diamond ring, $500; gentleman's watch and chain, $250; lady's watch and chain, $200, and one set of diamond studs, $100. These gifts will be on exhibition at Stevens', No. 859 Broadway, until the day of the ball. Only 2,000 tickets will be sold this year, and only the tickets sold before the 21st of January will have any claim to the prizes. Tickets sold on the day of the ball will be without coupons and have no participation in the drawing. Coupon tickets cost $10 each.

NEW-YORK MASQUERADE CLUB.

There are many other mask balls of minor importance, such as as those of the "Concorde et Sincerite," "Les Amis de la Gaiète," and others. So far the intentions of these organizations as to whether they will have balls this season or not have not been expressed. There is one masquerade to occur the next month, which promises to be very delightful. The New-York Masquerade Club will hold its fifteenth reception at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, in East Fourteenth street, on Thursday evening, Jan. 28, 1875. This is always a select affair, and is usually one of the most enjoyable masques of the season. The rules that govern each are peremptory and no one is allowed to infringe. They are: 1. No one allowed on the ball-room floor without a fancy dress or domino. 2. All must wear masks until 12 midnight. 3. The strictest propriety in behavior and dress will be expected from all; page's dresses are prohibited. 4. Improper persons will not be admitted under any circumstances; their tickets will not be accepted. 5. This ball being given for the exclusive enjoyment of the members, their relatives and friends, it is requested that all will conform with the above regulations, and use their utmost endeavors to promote the sociability of all persons. 6. Any deviation from the above will meet with immediate expulsion. The officers of this club are Stephen S. Eyre, President; William Wills, Vice President; F. Gebhard, Treasurer; George W. Brinck, Recording Secretary; John J. Freck, Corresponding Secretary; Capt. W. H. McIntyre, Sergeant at Arms.

LIST OF OTHER BALLS.

Another ball, which is worthy of special mention in this connection, is the first annual ball of the Western Union Telegraph operators. It will take place in Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, in February, 1875, and when its preparations are all complete will no doubt prove a great success. The operators are entering into the project with spirit, and determined to make their first annual ball memorable.

The following is a correct list of the balls of small organizations, social and political clubs, to take place at the different halls in this City before Lent and after, so far as recorded: The New-York letter-carriers will hold their annual ball this evening, at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms. The proceeds will be devoted to the funds of the Letter-carriers' Benevolent Association.

The John F. Kelly Association will hold its annual ball at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms on the evening of Dec. 31, 1874. On the same evening the Flax Mill Association will have its ball at Irving Hall, and Lodge G., No. 10, at Lyric Hall.

The John Connell Association, a social political club, will have a ball at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms Jan. 4, 1875, and around the corner in Irving Hall the Mutual Brokers' Society will dance on the 5th.

The Heavy Weights' Club Ball will take place at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms Jan. 7. This club is famous for its enjoyable reunions in Summer and Winter. For years the members, who are remarkable for good nature as large as themselves, have vied with each other to make the stout parties' meetings better and better each year. This ball, like its predecessors, will undoubtedly be a jolly one. On the same evening the Charter Oak Council has its annual at Irving Hall.

The Jefferson Social Union, as its name indicates, is simply a society for the mutual improvement and enjoyment of its members, who give their annual ball at Irving Hall Jan. 8, 1875.

One of the best attended balls likely to occur this season at Irving Hall, will be given there by the New-York Young Men's Roman Catholic Benevolent Association, Jan. 11. On that evening the ball of the Clan na Gael will take place at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms.

The Bugaboo Club, formerly Hank Smith's Association, will give its annual ball at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, Jan. 12, 1875. The Erbrolung Association, (German,) dance at Irving Hall that evening.

The Acme Coterie, a social club, will give a pleasant ball at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, and the Lincoln Union will give another at Irving Hall, Jan. 13.

Two very jolly affairs are to come off Jan. 14. The one is the ball of the Hoboken Turtle Club, which will sup between dances on every variety of turtle, at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms; the other, the terpsichorean enjoyments of the French waiters, at Irving Hall.

The Caledonians give their annual ball at Irving Hall on the 15th January, 1875.

On the 16th of January the Flyaway Club, a social body, will have its ball at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms.

The St. John the Baptist Society will give a ball at Irving Hall Jan. 19, and the Donnarumma Association at Ferrero's.

The following lodges of secret societies will have their annual balls on the dates set opposite them: Mount Nobo Lodge, at Irving Hall, Jan. 20; Herman Lodge, at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, Jan. 21; and Kaschen Lodge, at Irving Hall, the same evening; and Sincerité Lodge, No. 69, at Irving Hall, Feb. 11, and the evening previous Constellation Lodge will give a ball in the same place.

The following political organizations give their annual balls in this order: James Healy Association, at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, Jan. 22; T. J. Campbell's Association, at Irving Hall, same evening; M. T. Stripp's Association, at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, Jan. 25, and D. Walsh Association, at Irving Hall, the same evening; Lawrence Delmore Association, at Ferrero's, Feb. 1; M. Lanigan's Coterie, at Irving Hall, Feb. 8; and M. Cregan Association, Irving Hall, Feb. 9.

The other social clubs recorded as about to give balls are these: Linwood Club, Irving Hall, Jan. 26; Young Bachelors, Ferrero's, same evening; Wyoming Association, Ferrero's, Feb. 2; Gentlemen's Sons, Ferrero's, Feb. 3; The Elks, Irving Hall, Feb. 4; Livingstone Association, Ferrero's, Feb. 5; Sparkling Coterie, Ferrero's, Feb. 8; Aunt Hagner's Club, Ferrero's, Feb. 11.

The military balls have not yet been announced outside of the Twenty-second Regiment and the Monroe Light Guard Association, the latter of which will be given at Irving Hall, Feb. 3. The Seventh Regiment did not yet announce its determination to give a ball this year, and the Ninth has one under consideration. The non-commissioned officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment have their ball at Ferrero's, March 17, 1875.

The miscellaneous balls will be: The Private Coachmen's Benevolent Union, to take place at Ferrero's, Jan. 27; Dodd's Express, Ferrero's, Jan. 29; Cartier's Soiree, Ferrero's, Feb. 9; La Societe Alsacienne-Lorraine, Irving Hall, Feb. 17; French Cooks, Irving Hall, Feb. 2, and the Cosmopolitan Cooks, Irving Hall, March 4. During Lent there will not be any balls, and after Lent only two have been announced to take place—calico hop of the Masquerade Club, on Easter Monday, and the ball of the W. H. McIntyre Association, March 30. Both occur at Ferrero's.

In conclusion, a word should be said concerning the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum ball, which heretofore has been one of the grandest of the year. For some unexplained reason no arrangements have been made for one this year, although it is understood that the subject is under consideration. It would be impossible to state positively just now whether there will be one or not. Of course, the foregoing list only refers to those certain to take place. Many more are in prospect, but nothing definite has been said about them.

THE NEW COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

The new Commissioners of Charities and Correction visited yesterday several of the public institutions to be henceforth under their care and control. The visit was of an unofficial character, the object of the new officials being simply to familiarize themselves with the duties they have been called upon to discharge. Mr. Isaac H. Bailey, the President of the board, and Mr. Townsend Cox went to Blackwell's Island, and Mr. E. L. Donnelly to the City Prison. No discussion has been held concerning changes among the employes of the department since the organization of the board on Saturday last. The Commissioners severally express themselves as well satisfied with each other, from an official standpoint, and there is good reason to believe that they will act in harmony. As soon as they have become well acquainted with their duties they will address themselves, they state, to the task of making such reforms as may be needed.

Mr. Isaac H. Bailey was questioned yesterday in reference to the proposed treatment of Tweed in the future in the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island. The Commissioner was unwilling to say much on the subject, as it was a matter which could only be decided upon by himself and his associates after a careful inquiry had been made in regard to the extraordinary privileges which it was alleged were accorded to the prisoner. The reporter was led to infer from the general tenor of Mr. Bailey's remarks that he and the other Commissioners were determined that there should be no direct violation of the prison regulations in the case of Tweed, but that in their enforcement there would be no undue severity exercised, and no display of anything like a spirit of vindictiveness and persecution. Tweed's relatives have been much troubled in view of the probabilities of his being deprived of such comforts as have been allowed him, and fear that if he is denied them, in his present state of health, he cannot live to complete half his term of imprisonment.

THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The twenty-third annual report of the Board of Trustees of the College of the City of New-York, just sent to Albany, gives the total receipts from the City Treasury for the maintenance of the college during the year as $162,171 45, and the total expenditures for salaries, apparatus, books, &c., as $162,116 47, which includes all incidental expenses, leaving a balance to the credit of the college of $54 98. The report also states that from the $5,652 91 income yielded by Seth Grosvenor's $30,000 legacy, the board have spent $1,930 06 for books for the library. The value of the property of the institution, consisting of buildings and grounds, library, scientific apparatus, natural history cabinets and art models and casts, is estimated at $278,000. The college also holds other property to the amount of $40,750, bequeathed to it for specified purposes, but from which the income only is available. The total number of students and undergraduates during the past year in the introductory and four collegiate classes is stated as 924, and 35 students graduated, of whom 18 received diplomas as Bachelors of Arts and 17 as Bachelors of Science.

THE CIGAR-MAKERS' PROTEST.

ALLEGED TENEMENT-HOUSE NUISANCE—RESOLUTIONS IN DENUNCIATION OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

At Concordia Hall, in Avenue A, a mass-meeting of German, Bohemian, and English-speaking cigar-makers was held yesterday to denounce the Board of Health on account of its recent report published in regard to cigar manufacture in tenement-houses. It will be remembered that not long since meetings were held by the same class of men to agitate against the system of manufacturing cigars in tenement-houses, representing that by this kind of work those houses were turned into pest-holes, and the Board of Health was called upon to abate the evil. A committee of the Board of Health investigated the matter, and came to the conclusion that, inasmuch as cigar manufacture does not interfere with light, fresh air, ventilation, cleanliness, and other necessities of life, there can be no more objection to cigar manufacture in tenement-houses than in factories. The meeting yesterday afternoon was organized under the Presidency of Franz Leib, and addresses on the subject under consideration were delivered by Messrs. Jonas, Leib, Berliner, and others, denouncing the action of the Board of Health, and pronouncing their report imperfect, erroneous, and partial. Letters on the subject were received from Dr. Stiebeling and John Swinton. The latter's communication is as follows:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1874.

To the Chairman of the Cigar-Makers' Meeting:

I was amazed on reading the report of the Board of Health in regard to the sanitary condition of the tenement cigar factories. One acquainted with the deaths-head facts about the matter has, in looking over the report, to "rub his eyes" to be sure that he sees the actual print of it.

It is hard to understand how a so-called scientific board, established to look after the welfare of the community, so far as public health is concerned, could put their names to a report the statements of which are contradicted by the palpable, horrible, and destructive facts which are within every man's observation, and about which there must be agreement between all intelligent and humane people possessed of a sense of justice and the quality of integrity.

It is grievous to think that such a body, instead of defending the health and life of the working classes, should join hands in upholding the selfish interests of those money-masters, who are aggrandized by the sacrifice of these classes.

The temptation to report as they did, in taking up the side of *money* as against *man*, was doubtless great; but their conduct is none the less deserving of the reprobation of all those who believe in science, love humanity, or respect God.

We shall, in time, have a better Board of Health, a truer scientific spirit, and a higher idea of democracy.

I am glad to know that the cigar-makers of this City, who number twice ten thousand souls, who are themselves aware of the facts of their own experience, and whose experience cannot be obliterated by gilded words, are to hold a public meeting to protest against the report of the Board of Health.

I wish it were in their power to lay the shocking truth, as they know it, before the people of the City. This ought to be done in an authentic and authoritative shape by the cigar-makers' societies, and I should like if the facts in the possession of Dr. Stiebeling could be made available for that purpose.

JOHN SWINTON.

Resolutions, reciting the evils and injuries resulting from tenement-house cigar manufacture, were passed; also resolutions calling for the removal of the Board of Health and the appointment of a new board that will enforce the Health laws and regulations, and especially see to it that the alleged tenement-house nuisance be abolished. A committee, composed of Franz Leib, A. Blade, and G. Swanderlick, was appointed to present a report of the proceedings of the meeting and the resolutions to the Board of Aldermen and the Legislature, and to take such further action as may be deemed expedient in the furtherance of their object.

THE SHOOTING OF THOMAS CORR.

AN ALLEGED CHICKEN THIEF KILLED IN BROOKLYN—HIS ANTE-MORTEM STATEMENT—HE DENIES THAT HE WAS STEALING WHEN SHOT.

Thomas Corr, who was shot on Saturday evening at the corner of Union street and Schenectady avenue by Christian H. Ecks, whose chickens, it is alleged, Corr was then stealing, died yesterday at 4 A. M. in the City Hospital. He was carried to the hospital after the shooting, and was attended by Dr. Hughes, the house physician, and previous to his death stated that he was looking for Mr. Kansing's cows and pigs when he was shot. Upon a warrant issued by Coroner Jones, Mr. Ecks was arrested yesterday morning, and will be held to await the result of the inquest. His story was to the effect that he heard a noise, and, upon going out, armed with a shot-gun, he saw a man running away. He demanded of him what he was doing there, and, receiving no answer fired in the direction the man was going, and after the smoke had cleared away found him in a dying condition.

A reporter of THE TIMES called on Coroner Jones yesterday evening at his residence, No. 172 Carlton avenue, Brooklyn, to ascertain the particulars of the shooting. Dr. Jones said that he received a telegraphic message between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning calling him to the City Hospital. He went there and found the wounded man in the surgical ward of the hospital in a collapsed condition, with a wound on his left arm, taking away a large portion of the biceps muscle. In a line with that part of the arm when held up was a wound in the left breast in the vicinity of the nipple. Corr was pulseless at the wrist, and there was a cold condition of the extremities of his body. He had been attended by a Roman Catholic priest just before Coroner Jones reached the hospital. To the Coroner's queries he answered that his name was Thomas Corr; that he knew he was dying, and that he would make a statement. The following is his ante-mortem statement made unaided to the Coroner:

"My name is Thomas Corr, and I believe I am about to die from my wounds. I am in possession of my right mind and senses, and know what I am saying, and desire to make a voluntary statement before my death. About 8 o'clock this evening—between 8 and 9—I went to a place near the Poor-house. I do not know the man's name who lives there. It is near Troy avenue. I went to look after some cows and pigs, and while I was in there a man came out and said to me, 'I'll shoot you.' At that he up with his gun and fired at me and shot me. At the first shot he knocked me down. When he first spoke to me I told him I was looking for the pigs and cows. I had never been there before. I was looking for Mr. Kansing's cows and pigs. I do not know his first name. I did not have any gun or pistol with me. I did not threaten him, hit him, nor did I have anything with me to do him any harm. Mr. Kansing sent me after his cows and pigs. Mr. Kansing's son was here to-night. The man who shot me did not tell me to clear out; he stood close to me when he shot me with the gun. There was no one else present but the man who shot me and myself. I live in Flatbush, near the Poor-house and the Mad-house. I have heard this statement read, and it is true, and you are the Coroner."

Dr. Jones said that the man was so exhausted that it took him nearly three-quarters of an hour to make the above statement, but he was perfectly conscious all the time. The Coroner left him free to make any statement he wished, and did not bring the least pressure to bear on him while making it. Mr. Kansing's son, who was at the hospital with the Coroner, stated that Corr had no business looking for the pigs or cows where he was shot.

SUCCESSFUL BURGLARY AT LAWRENCE STATION, LONG ISLAND.

A daring and successful burglary was committed at the house of Mr. James W. Burtis, at Lawrence Station, on the Rockaway branch of the Long Island Railroad, on Christmas evening. Mr. Burtis and family left the house to attend a fair in the Methodist Church, which is next door. They were absent about two hours, and on their return they found that the house had been ransacked from top to bottom. A small desk had been broken open, and some $2,000, with valuable notes and papers, were taken from it. Before leaving the house Mr. Burtis had $100 in his pocket, which for safety he left in the house, and this, too, was gone. Every bed had been overturned in the search for plunder. Two suspicious-looking men had been seen near the premises during the day. The Jamaica officers were immediately notified, and have been busy in searching for the robbers, but thus far without success.

AN IMPOSSIBLE NAME.

Peter Verdun was arraigned before Justice Smith, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with attempting to steal a roll of carpet. Mr. Jarosloski, one of the clerks, proceeded to take the complaint, and asked the complainant his name. That individual pronounced some words with a few spasmodic twitches of his mouth, which only resulted in a repetition of the question. Several efforts were made to commit the sounds to writing, but with no success. Finally the complainant seized a pen, and the following is the man's name as written by himself, "Harquatune Iskiiyan." The prisoner was at once committed to answer by Justice Smith, who observed that in the matter of name King Kalakaua had in Harquatune Iskiiyan a formidable rival.

CHESS TOURNEY.

The chess tournament that was started at the Café International Chess-rooms, in the Bowery, some time since is still in progress, and quite a number of games have to be played yet by several of the contestants before is is brought to a conclusion. The most important games contested in the tourney during the past week were one between Dill and Perrin—won by the former—and another between Delmar and McCutcheon, in which Delmar was victorious.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

On Wednesday evening, Jan. 13, 1875, Rev. Dr. De Sola Mendes will deliver a lecture on "Dramatic Scenes in Jewish History," at Lyric Hall.

A. S. Marshall will lecture on "A Vagabond's Trip Through Northern Europe," at the Friends' Meeting-house, on Monday evening, Jan. 4, 1875.

An attempt was made by burglars yesterday morning to rob the premises No. 292 Broadway. The door had been forced open, but the thieves became alarmed at the approach of the Police and escaped.

J. A. Johnson, editor of the Santa Barbara *Press*, will repeat his illustrated lecture on "Southern California, the Italy of America," in the large hall of Cooper Institute, on Tuesday evening, the 29th inst.

Bella Shaw, of No. 138 West Twenty-seventh street, accused of robbing Owen H. Carroll, of Sixth avenue and Fourth street, on Saturday night, of $56, was held for trial by Justice Smith in default of $1,000 bail at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday.

The wholesale clothing cutters desirous of forming an organization by whose aid they hope to obtain an advance to former rates of wages met at Coburger Hall, in Stanton street, last evening and elected temporary officers. The pay of this class of workmen has been reduced from $24 per week to $14, and in some cases $12.

On Nov. 28, Elias Schwartz, a dealer in human hair, at No. 438 Broadway, intrusted his salesman, Edward O'Brien, with samples worth $96 as a basis of sales to be made. O'Brien failed to make return of sales or samples, and having been arrested on Saturday, he was held for trial by Justice Smith, yesterday, in default of $1,000 bail.

Frank Peters, of No. 34 Oak street, and Henry Haults, of No. 17 New Chambers street, liquor-dealers, were yesterday arrested and taken before Justice Murray, at the Tombs Police Court, charged with keeping their places open after midnight on Saturday last. They were held to bail in the sum of $200 each to appear to answer.

Isaac Harris was surprised in the act of making portable bundles of convenient silverware, on Saturday afternoon, in the dining-room of Mr. Porter Sherman, No. 30 East Twenty-second street, by the servant girl, Fanny Williams, who gave a prompt and loud alarm, which resulted in his capture. He was held for trial in default of bail by Justice Smith yesterday.

The report of the Central Park Meteorological Observatory for the week ending at 1 P. M. Dec. 26 states the variations of the barometer during the week as: Mean, 29.965 inches; maximum, at 9 P. M. Dec. 25, 30.276 inches; minimum, at 12 P. M. Dec. 20, 29.574, and the range as .702 inch. The state of the thermometer was: Mean, 31° 8′; maximum height, at 3 P. M. Dec. 23, 46°; minimum, at 7 P. M. Dec. 21, 20°, and the range as 26°. During the week the total amount of water from rain and snow was 1.99 inches, and the distance traveled by the wind 949 miles.

Messrs. Bacon, Phillips, Nye, Wilson, and Osgood, a special committee of the Massachusetts Legislature, were at the Windsor Hotel yesterday, on their way to Baltimore, where they intend to make an inspection of the terminus of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. They were appointed at the last session of the Legislature to examine into and report upon the adaptability of South Boston Flats as the terminus of a through railroad line from the West, and are going to visit Baltimore, Philadelphia, and, afterwards, this City, to obtain facts and statistics to embody in their report to the Legislature.

BROOKLYN.

Mary A. Malony, residing at No. 77 Hamilton street, was arrested on Saturday on a charge of stealing a dress valued at $15 from Mary Malony, who resides at the same place.

A man named George Schwab, residing at No. 205 Scholes street, was arrested on Saturday night on a warrant issued by Justice Eames, on the complaint of Jacob Rosengarden, who charges him with stealing $50 worth of cigars from him.

Albert Buser, who escaped from the Penitentiary at Crow Hill about a week ago, and a few days afterward stole a suit of clothes from a man residing in Bridge street, was arrested last night in Van Brunt street by Keepers Kenny and Vee, who conveyed him back to the Penitentiary.

LONG ISLAND.

Alonzo E. Smith, of Islip, on Friday launched a handsome schooner.

The residence of Mr. F. H. Fenton, on Barclay street, Flushing, was entered through a basement window by a burglar, on Saturday night, and the contents of a pocket, including $30, in a dress hanging in Mrs. Fenton's room were taken.

The Jones family have paid the reward of $1,000 offered by them for the discovery and conviction of the murderers of Samuel J. Jones, at South Oyster Bay. Detective Stephen Payne received his check from Jacob S. J. Jones, half-brother of the murdered man, on Thursday last.

Mr. A. K. P. Dennett, proprietor of one of the ponds taken for the College Point Water Works, appealed to the General Term of the Supreme Court, through his counsel, Hon. L. Bradford Prince, against the award made by the commission appointed to appraise the property. The appeal has been sustained, and a new commission appointed, consisting of Messrs. H. W. Eastman, Stephen Taber, and Joseph D. Armstrong.

Capt. Terry, of the schooner Ada M. Hallock, which was on the 16th inst. driven by a north-west squall from the Jersey coast to the south shore of Long Island, and after suffering considerable buffeting was taken into Fire Island Inlet on the following Saturday morning in distress, reports that, although he signaled the Government Life-saving Station for help, none was offered. He says: "We saw the crew come down to the surf and look at us, but they immediately went back without rendering us any assistance." Capt. Terry was finally relieved by a volunteer crew in the sloop Maggie, headed by Capt. Jeffery and Capt. Wicks.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Clove road, Clifton, is to be repaired by means of private subscriptions, a number of gentlemen having subscribed from $50 to $85 each, the aggregate amount being $532.

T. F. Meagher Post No. 38, G. A. R., have had their annual election. John Somers is Commander, John F. Langton is Senior Vice Commander, James McCarthy is Junior Vice Commander, and Michael Rogan is Adjutant.

As John Bradford, a gardener, was going to his home near the South Beach, on Saturday evening, he was attacked by two ruffians on New-York avenue, near the fort. On seeing a soldier approach they beat a hasty retreat, leaving Bradford in an almost insensible condition.

NEW-JERSEY.

Coroner Reinhardt has been directed to hold an inquest over the body of Christopher Curry, who was killed Christmas night by being run over by a Central Railway train.

The body of the man who was run down and killed Saturday night by an Adams Express wagon on Exchange place, Jersey City, still lies unidentified at the Morgue on Jersey avenue.

August Weiderman, while engaged on the roof of a building on Tonnele avenue, Jersey City Heights, Saturday evening, fell to the ground, sustaining severe, perhaps fatal, injuries.

William Herring, thirteen years old, of No 23 Vesey street, Newark, fell beneath a Pennsylvania Railroad freight train at the Chestnut street depot on Saturday evening, and was instantly killed.

Henry Armes and a man named Devlin attended a colored ball in Herman Hall, Englewood, Friday night, and uttered remarks that were offensive to the assemblage. They were set on and beaten by a party of negroes so severely that Armes' recovery is doubtful.

After the 15th prox. the cars running between Hoboken ferry and Union Hill, will be withdrawn because of the interuption to travel interposed by the improvement of the Bulls Ferry Road. Union Hill passengers will be carried to their destinations by way of West Hoboken.

A TENEMENT-HOUSE STABBING AFFRAY.

Solomon Hastings and John Holton, both of whom reside at No. 104 Attorney street, got quarreling with each other on Saturday night about 11 o'clock. They had been indulging too freely in the alcoholic stimulant, and the trouble ended by Holton stabbing Hastings in the left arm. The wounded man was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, and his assailant was arrested by Officer Masterson, of the Thirteenth Precinct. At Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, Justice Wandell remanded him for examination.

AN INTERESTING MEETING.

The rain-fall last night, and the fact that the Christmas trees were again to be illuminated, had the effect of drawing together an immense audience of street boys at the Rivington Street Lodging-house last night. Newsboys, bootblacks, peddlers, and poor boys of every calling, were present, looking as bright and happy as if they were fortune's favorite sons. The peculiar dress of the boys gave them the appearance of a regiment of young soldiers, for they were mostly all clad in warm red flannel shirts, the gift of Mr. Edgar S. Auchincloss, of this City. The illuminated trees, and the beautiful arrangement of evergreens, mottoes and flags, gave the room a very fine appearance, and elicited the admiration of all present. Mr. Henry E. Hawley conducted the exercises, and spoke at length with much acceptance to the boys on the "value of a good name," impressing his remarks on the minds of the boys by apt illustrations. An able address was also made on the same subject by Mr. John Crosby Brown, who has taken a warm interest in the Lodging-house for many years. Mr. Auchincloss made the closing address, in which he urged the boys to form good resolutions now, and to be thankful for the beautiful home which their friends had provided for them.

SPAIN.

THE CARLIST OUTRAGE ON A GERMAN VESSEL.

LONDON, Dec. 28—5:30 A. M.—The *Times* Berlin correspondent says: The question is being discussed at Berlin whether it is possible to punish the Carlists for the outrage of the seizure of the German ship Gustav.

Advices from San Sebastian are to the effect that the Gustav is deeply imbedded in the mud, and that the Carlists were busily engaged in unloading her.

The captain of the Gustar was slightly wounded by the Carlists.

SCARCITY OF FOOD AT PAMPLONA—EXPULSION OF CARLIST SYMPATHIZERS.

MADRID, Dec. 27.—Food is reported to be very scarce at Pamplona. All known Carlist sympathizers are being expelled from that city.

ARRIVAL OF THE ADRIATIC.

The steam-ship Adriatic, Capt. Perry, from Liverpool Dec. 17, via Queenstown the 18th, arrived at a late hour last night. She reports: Dec. 26, passed a Red Star steam-ship from Philadelphia, bound east; same date, steam-ship Belgic, hence for Liverpool; same date, steam-ship Erin, New-York, for Liverpool; same date, steam-ship Oder, New-York, for Bremen.

Commodore Murphy, of pilot-boat Wm. Leggett No. 4, who came pilot of the steam-ship Adriatic, reports that on Dec. 26, at 4 P. M., in latitude 40° 23′, longitude 69° 20′, he saw the steam-ship Ethiopia, from Glasgow, for New-York, steaming about seven knots an hour, apparently with her machinery damaged. Dec. 27, at 5 P. M., eighty-five miles east of Sandy Hook, was passed by the steam-ship Adriatic.

[Advertisement.]

FUR CAPS, AND GLOVES, AND WALKING-CANES are suitable gifts from the ladies to their gentlemen friends, and a handsome umbrella is a nice present from a gentleman to a lady. Make your selections at KNOX's, No. 212 Broadway, and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship General Barnes, from Savannah.—Dr. G. S. Galer, F. A. Spencer, Isaac Hall, Charles Bartlette, C. A. Vanwagner, H. Vanderberg, George Muller, E. W. Bently, C. O'Toole, G. W. Cumming, and four in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:23 | Sun sets....4:39 | Moon rises.10:40

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11:35 | Gov.Island.12:24 | Hell Gate....1:45

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SUNDAY, Dec. 27.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Galley of Lorne, (Br.,) Burgoyne, Shanghai Oct. 9, via Suez Canal, with tea to Peabody, Willis & Co. Left Foochow Oct. 15, Amoy 20th, Hong Kong 22d, Singapore 30th, Suez Nov. 24, Port Said 26th, and Gibraltar Dec. 6.

Steam-ship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston 3 ds., with mdse and passengers to J. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship George Cromwell, Bacon, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to Clarke & Seaman.

Steam-ship Roanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship General Barnes, Cheeseman, Savannah Dec. 24, with mdse. and passengers to William R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Vicksburg, Rudolph, Fernandina Dec. 23, via Port Royal, S. C., Dec. 24, with mdse. and passengers to Herm Ge poke.

Ship Arundel Castle, (of Liverpool,) Talton, Calcutta, Sept. 10, and Sands Head, 12, via Table Bay, C. G. H., Nov. 1, with mdse. to W. D. Morgan. Crossed the Equator Nov. 24, in lon. 28 30; Dec. 21, lat. 35 12, lon. 31 30, had a revolving hurricane, commencing at S. W., veering around to the N. N. W., lasting 15 hours, stove bulwarks, lost lower main-topsail, and filled the decks full of water, at the same time washing overboard Phillip Kewen, a seaman, native of Liverpool, aged twenty-six years, who was drowned. Nov. 28, lat. 1 15 N., lon. 30 15 W., spoke bark Gurhilda, (Br.,) from Pictou, for western port. Dec. 3, lat. 14 19, lon. 44 54 W., ship Saudade, (Port,) from Marinham, for Oporto.

Bark Stella, (of Greenock,) Mitchell, Pernambuco 40 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to R. P. Currie & Co. Crossed the equator Nov. 16, in lon. 34. Had fine weather to lat. 32; from thence, had strong N. E. and N. W. gales; lost foretopsail-yard, and lost and split sails. Dec. 12, lat. 24 06 N., lon. 60, spoke bark Kate Burrill, (Br.,) from Dublin for Savannah; 13th, lat. 25 31, lon. 61 30, a German bark, showing signal with letters H. F. M. W. in it, from Liverpool for Philadelphia.

Brig Ramirez, Barnard, Casones (Mexico) 30 ds., with cedar and hides to J. O. Ward & Co. Dec. 24, off Hatteras, had a gale from S. to N. W. lasting 24 hours; split mainsail and mainstaysail; Dec. 14, off Sombrero Light, spoke brig Concord, from Havana, for Baltimore.

Brig Erie, (of Boston,) Sears, Black River, Jamaica, 22 ds., with logwood to Leavcraft & Co.—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co. Dec. 20, lat. 35 41, lon. 74, had a revolving gale, lasting 12 hours; lost part of deck load of logwood.

Brig Matilde Bellagamba, (Ital.,) Sturlese, Waterford 46 ds., in ballast to order.

WIND—Sunset.—Light N.W.; hazy.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

BEST IN THE WORLD!

SILVER-PLATED

Baking and Entree Dishes

COMBINED.

The movable linings, porcelain enameled on hard metal, cannot be broken or cracked by heat or ordinary usage, and are cleaner, lighter, and more durable than any other. For sale by dealers in silver-plated ware, and by the

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Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos,
The Standard Pianos of the World.
FIRST OF THE GRAND GOLD MEDALS OF HONOR.
World's Fair, Paris, 1867, London, 1862.

Special attention is respectfully directed to the latest improvement in their Piano-fortes:

The New Patent Tone Sustaining Pedal.

This valuable and important invention greatly enlarges the capacity of the Piano-forte for the production of musical effects.

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THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR,
and First Grand Gold Medal,
WORLD'S FAIR, PARIS.
The Grand Prize Medal,
WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON.
AND 81 GRAND PRIZES IN THE U. S.
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Invite attention to the following articles as being specially appropriate for furnishing

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Chafing Dishes, Tureens, Carver Sets,
Bottle Coasters, Wine-stands, Toddy Kettles,
Grape Dishes, Compotiers, Grape Scissors,
Coffee Urns, Water Kettles, Candelabras,
Cake Baskets, Centre Pieces, Water Pitchers, &c., &c.

A Complete Variety, both in their STERLING SILVER and GORHAM PLATE, at Retail, by

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NO. 22 JOHN ST., UP STAIRS.

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In sizes for Gentlemen, Solidity and Convenience will be found united with Elegance. Our Ladies' Watches combine with practical excellence as Time-keepers the most artistic and exquisitely recherche ornamentation.

Jewelry.

Pearls, beautiful beyond their price.
Cameos which are pictures.
Bracelets, Necklaces, Pendants, and Ear-rings in Etruscan gold; also, Ornaments adapted to gentlemen's personal wear, all exhibiting the newest, most refined, and attractive specimens of the goldsmith's art.

Sterling Silverware.

Plain and Ornamental, of entirely novel, chaste, and exclusive designs, from patterns under our own control.

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The latest and happiest productions of the most eminent modelers of Europe, are represented by their various chefs-dœuvre in this entirely new department of

Objets d'Art.

C. G. Gunther's Sons,

NOS. 502-504 BROADWAY,

FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

Offer a Fresh Assortment of

SEAL-SKIN FURS,

INCLUDING A CHOICE LOT OF

Seal Sacques,

AT PRICES FROM $100 TO $200.

ALSO A NEW LOT OF

FUR TRIMMINGS,

A LARGE STOCK OF

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AT REDUCED PRICES.

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Offer, until Jan. 1, the entire stock of Clocks, Bronzes, Musical Boxes, &c., in their uptown store, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES, to avoid the removal of the same to their wholesale store.

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MANY GENTLEMEN.

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House Coats, Smoking Jackets,
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Umbrellas, Mufflers, &c.

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